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A. FULTON, Editor.....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 20. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12, 1863. { NO. 7.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $2.

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
HALIFAX COUNTY, }
[illegible] Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1863.

Petition for Partition of Real Estate

[illegible] filed at August Term, A. D. 1863, of the Quarter Sessions, for Halifax County, by George Rawlings and others, [illegible] Rawlings and Thomas Rawlings, praying for the sale of Real Estate; and it appearing that [illegible] without the limits of the State [illegible] ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper published in the town of Wilmington, [illegible] Rawlings to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for the County of Halifax, at the Court House in Halifax, on the third Monday of November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

Witness, JAS. H. WHITAKER, Clerk of said Court, at office in Halifax, the third Monday of August, A. D. 1863.

JAS. H. WHITAKER, Clerk.
[Pr. adv. $12] 3 6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
HALIFAX COUNTY. }
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D., 1863.

Petition for Partition of Real Estate of Lucinda Pender deceased, Sophia Pender and others.

[illegible] filed at May Term, A. D., 1863, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter sessions for Halifax county, [illegible] Pender as administrator of Lucinda Pender, against the heirs at law of said Lucinda, to sell real estate, of which she died seized, for the payment of debts due by her estate, stating that Sophia Pender, [illegible] children and heirs at law of said Lucinda, reside beyond the limits of the State of North Carolina, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a weekly newspaper, published in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said non-residents to appear at the next term of said Court, at the Court House in Halifax, on the third Monday of August, then to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.

Witness, JAS. H. WHITAKER, Clerk of said Court, at office in Halifax, the third Monday of August, A. D. 1863.

JAS. H. WHITAKER, Clerk.
[Pr. adv. $12] 3 6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
HALIFAX COUNTY. }
[illegible] Term, A. D., 1863, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Halifax County, [illegible] Locke against the heirs at law of [illegible] for an allotment of dower, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants [illegible] Jackson, [illegible] and William Porter reside beyond the limits of North Carolina: it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a weekly newspaper, published in the town of Wilmington, notifying the non-residents to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for the County of Halifax, at the Court House in Halifax, on the third Monday of November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.

Witness, JAS. H. WHITAKER, Clerk of said Court, at office in Halifax, the third Monday of August, A. D., 1863.

JAS. H. WHITAKER, Clerk, &c.
[Pr. adv. $12] 3 6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
HALIFAX COUNTY. }
[illegible] Term, A. D., 1863.

[illegible] APPLICATION will be MADE to the President and Directors of the Wilmington, N. C., to issue [illegible] of the capital stock of said [illegible] lost or mislaid.

S. D. THRUSTON.

$100 REWARD.

DESERTED from the Camp of the 51st N. C. Regt., on or about October, 1862, and is supposed to be in the counties of Sampson and Bladen, [illegible] in parts of New Hanover [illegible]. The above reward for his delivery to me at any Military [illegible].

W. R. BELL, Capt.
Co. B, 51st N. C. Reg.

[illegible] Chattanooga Rebel 31st ult.

[illegible] grows more and more interesting. The cool weather [illegible] a cessation of hostilities, [illegible] swollen streams may retard [illegible] on the part of either army, [illegible] by either of the commands [illegible] Grant, we know, was fought [illegible] offensive preparations on the part [illegible] is but the frequently threatened [illegible] is likely to be put [illegible]. In the meanwhile the [illegible] of the engineer department are without cessation. [illegible] Chattanooga, and with [illegible] until the Spring of [illegible] programme will have [illegible] that the recent reinforcements [illegible] alone, and not [illegible] Middle Georgia but we rather [illegible] latter movement is considerable [illegible] Chickamauga, [illegible] Potomac, to relieve pressure of an advance, may [illegible] modifications into another [illegible] that another flank [illegible] and a repetition of [illegible] Tennessee and Kentucky, [illegible] among our own people [illegible] contemplation, or else a [illegible] works around Chattanooga. [illegible] troops in East Tennessee [illegible] partial chapters of the last [illegible] supposed necessity for a [illegible] in connection with the [illegible] and, first to this army [illegible], and back again to this [illegible] reinforcement of the army of [illegible] possibility of additional reinforcements [illegible] of Wheeler and [illegible] movement of Divisions of infantry and cavalry into East Tennessee as evidence of a determination [illegible] War Department to relieve East Tennessee and Kentucky. [illegible] rather to the thought, simply. [illegible] inaugurated before a new campaign [illegible] result upon the [illegible] up and totally impracticable [illegible] is generally conceded [illegible] the failure of his star forts [illegible] movement, and by that alone. [illegible] two events will take place [illegible] Bragg will flank Grant, or [illegible] and God speed the advance of [illegible] to the land of wool and grain [illegible] quarters.

[illegible].—The Lynchburg "Republican" [illegible] three thousand Yankee prisoners [illegible] Richmond to that city, strongly [illegible].

[illegible] here. We've got as many people [illegible] possibly be supplied with [illegible] and voracious Yankees additional [illegible] like giant starvation, with [illegible] possible, but a most probable [illegible]. We hope the Government [illegible] determination, and not put upon [illegible] worse than that which the locusts inflicted upon Egypt.

WILMINGTON, N. C., NOV. 5, 1863.

THE ELECTION.—The returns from the precincts in this county come in slowly. We have heard but from the following:

Wilmington.—Strange, 168; Meares, 56; Fuller, 24.
Middle Sound.—Strange, 3; Meares, 7.
Masonboro'.—Strange 4; Meares, 3; Fuller, 19.

The vote is very small, almost nominal. Wilmington only gave 258 votes all told, whereas her vote used to be eleven hundred. The war, refugeeism, etc., has of course reduced the vote somewhat, but by no means to the extent that would be indicated by the small vote polled yesterday.

By to-morrow, we will, no doubt, have full returns from this and several of the adjoining counties.

The following is the vote in Latham's Battery in the army of Virginia:

2nd District.—Bridges, 6; Yellowly, 1.
3rd District.—McRae, 19; Leach, 11; Devane, 1.
4th District.—Strange, 4

In Riley's Battery, the vote stood:
8th District.—Lander, 45; Ramsey, 41.

The Movements of the President.

Just before going to press we have ascertained the following facts in regard to the journey of the President, the probable time of his arrival here, and the mode in which it is proposed to receive him. It will be seen that his arrival is looked for at an earlier hour than we had anticipated.—He will travel by special train.

Delegates from the committee appointed to invite the President to visit this place left this morning, but as yet it is not known definitely whether the pressure of public business will enable him to comply with the wishes of our citizens. From dispatches received it is thought the President will arrive here between 7 and 8 o'clock this evening.

The General commanding, and his staff, with the Committee of Reception, will meet the President at the depot of the Manchester Railway, and accompany him over the river to the foot of Market Street, in a steamer provided for the purpose.

A proper salute will give notice of the arrival of the President at the Depot, and should he determine to remain, he will be escorted by the citizens from the foot of Market Street to the residence of Major General WHITING, on Market, between Front and Second Street, and it is hoped he will address the citizens from the Balcony.

It is to be hoped that he will remain here for some time—sufficient at least to enable our people to pay their respects to him, as well as to give him an opportunity to examine the works upon our river and see for himself what may be required in the way of armament and other things necessary for defence in the event of attack, which, sooner or later is *bound to come.*

We presume the President will be accompanied by his aids and perhaps by some other gentlemen traveling with him.

BLOCKADE RUNNING no doubt is attended with a certain class of evils, and these we have pointed out long ago, as we understood them to exist, but we are not so certain that many of our people do not go too far in attributing the depreciation of the currency and the consequent high prices of everything to blockade running.

We take it that common sense points out the redundancy of the currency as the main cause of the present inflated prices. By redundancy is meant the excess over what is actually necessary to carry on the business operations of the country. The less these operations are, the less need will there be for currency to carry them on, and of course the less use will there be for it, and the more will it be redundant, and in consequence the more will it be depreciated. Blockade running or almost anything else that gives an impetus to business, creates a demand for currency, stimulates its circulation, and thus, so far as it goes, arrests its depreciation instead of accelerating it. Suppose that the buying and selling and otherwise trading in blockade goods employs one hundred millions of Confederate currency which would otherwise be unemployed, it to that extent keeps it afloat as currency—to that extent reduces the redundancy, and to that extent arrests depreciation. This may look strange, but we think it will bear examination.

Suppose the actual business of the Confederacy was twice what it is, it is evident that it could sustain and would require twice the volume of currency which it now requires or can sustain. So if it were only half what it is it could sustain only half which it can now sustain. The repression of any branch of business dispenses with the amount of currency employed in carrying it on, and to that extent weakens the whole volume of currency by withdrawing so much of its support.

WE had the pleasure last night of seeing an officer direct from LEE's army, Lt. H. FLANNER, of Latham's Battery, and of hearing him speak of the spirit of the troops, which he describes as most excellent. In all their sufferings and privations there has been no murmuring, grumbling, nor querulous complaints, nothing but a desire to meet the enemy and drive them from our soil.

LT. FLANNER says that the army of Virginia is now better supplied, both in the way of rations and clothing than at almost any former time, and that the general health is also very good. The gallant Lieut. himself, who has seen very hard service, is as hearty as a man can be, and looks hardier and stronger than when he entered the army, and as full of determination to see the thing out.

The New Programme.

It is reported that the enemy contemplates a combined attack upon Savannah, Pocataligo and Sullivan's Island. We had heard this before, and it was even intimated that the expedition against Pocataligo had made its appearance off its point of destination.

The attack on Sullivan's Island will no doubt be the main and only serious one, the other being feints to create a diversion while the attack on the Island is being carried out; for of course, the enemy would not be foolish enough to seriously divide and thus weaken his force at this time.

Perhaps the concentration of troops at Newport's News may be intended to carry out the new programme which GILMORE has projected for taking Charleston without the aid of the navy. The Northern papers make no secret of saying that such programme has been made out that the means for its accomplishment will be placed at the disposal of General GILMORE. Of course this involves the employment of a largely increased infantry force, for we feel assured that GILMORE has now no men to spare for the purpose even of making feints on Pocataligo, Savannah, or elsewhere. It may therefore be that the troops from Newport's News are designed to reinforce GILMORE, or to cooperate in his newly projected movements against Charleston.

The Schooner Alice Webb,

Of 111 tons burthen, VANBRUNT master, from New York to Beaufort, N. C., with provisions and furniture for JOHN WATSON, a Connecticut man, who either had set up, or intended to set up, a store in Beaufort, in attempting to get into Swansboro' on Friday last, got aground on the bar about half a mile from the beach. It would seem that the Captain mistook Swansboro' for Beaufort.

The crew and passengers came up to Swansboro' and surrendered themselves to our pickets. The Captain says that the Confederate force there consisted of 90 men of the 63d Regiment under Captain HARRISS, and a detachment of the 5th Cavalry. He is certain about the 90 men of the 63d under Captain HARRISS.

The following prisoners arrived here this morning and were placed in confinement until they can be sent on to Richmond.

H. E. VANBRUNT, Captain.
NICHOLAS SHAW, 1st Mate.
JOHN WATSON, Passenger, (owner).
CHARLES RENQUIST, Seaman.
DAVID KIDNEY, "
JOHN SOFIELD, Passenger.
WILLIAM REYNDS Steward, negro.
JOHN O'BRIEN, Passenger. "

SOFIELD is a German, who was going out to Beaufort to start a Jewelry Store. The Captain says that the negro O'BRIEN, is a free man, and belongs to Beaufort. Of this there is some doubt.

At the last accounts our people were busily engaged in getting out the cargo of the Schooner, and will no doubt save it all. That the Captain should have mistaken Swansboro' for Beaufort appears to be strange, but it is no doubt true.

MR. BUTLER, the gentleman with the *Italic* eyes has been ordered to supercede General FOSTER in the Department of South Eastern Virginia and North Carolina.

So far as military efficiency is concerned, BUTLER is nobody, but for skill in oppressing and grinding down any people unhappily living within the military lines over which he may have control, few men now living can exceed him. For this he deserves no credit and perhaps ought to receive only mitigated denunciation. He can hardly help it. It is "the nature of the *beast*," and like any other beast, he acts out his nature.

Somehow we think that Father ABRAHAM must be in bad humour with North Carolina. He is offended at her stubbornness and wishes to show his fatherly indignation. He don't mean to coax any longer. He is tired of that, and to show that he is in earnest and unusually mad, he has sent B. F. BUTLER, cursed of God and abhorred of man—a worse than HAYNAU,—a man whose name is known from one end of Christendom to the other, and never recalled without its well-earned addition of "the beast."

Louisiana.

The Mobile *Tribune* has received Alexandria (La.) papers of the 10th instant. The *Sentinel* has Gen. Polk's name hoisted for Governor, and a correspondent says that there are assurances that he will undoubtedly accept, if it be the wish of the people. There is nothing directly or indirectly said about the famous victory of Gen. Dick Taylor. Indeed, we know that Gen. Banks was all safe among his friends. Private letters, via Pascagoula, so state. They intimate nothing concerning the victory. Of course, we can give that up now.

There has been a flag presentation at which Gen. Magruder spoke out in a very decided tone. He is thus reported:

"There have been demagogues who have harangued you about this being the rich man's war and the poor man's fight. The man who says so is a scoundrel! I use the term unstraitedingly and in its broadest signification. He is a scoundrel, and your worst enemy.—You are fighting for yourselves, to preserve yourselves from slavery, the most hateful to be conceived. The object of the Yankees is to enslave this people and place the white man beneath the negro in the social scale. Better far would be a slavery to the English, for they are noble and brave; better slavery to the French, for they are gallant and chivalrous; aye, even better to our own negroes, for they at least know what labor is, and would have some compassion as taskmasters. Soldiers, regard the man that talks to you of rich and poor men, as your bitterest enemy. When next such a man comes amongst you, hang him to the highest tree, *and I will stand by you.*"

PRIVATE HOTELS.—Mike has made several important discoveries in his recent raid through the Southwest.—He says he has just found out what a "private hotel" is. He has found several of them in his travels, and they are truly very peculiar institutions.

He says their gongs and bells make as much clatter as if there was really something on the table to call the public to; but when he gets there, he sees nothing but empty plates. Presently waiters will be seen dispensing different articles of provender—pretty generally to the military gentlemen with stars and bars on their collars—and when you ask them to give you "some o' that wha. that feller's got," the waiter will look at you just as a faro dealer does when he "rakes down your pile"—looks as if he had "chawed" you—and innocently says:

"That's private, sir!"

Then you look around to see what else might suit your taste, and you see another chap with eggs. You think, "well eggs are common enough, dear knows."

"Well give me some eggs, then."

"Dem's private, too, sir. De gemmun fotch 'em here, and we cook 'em for him."

"Give me some potatoes, then; I suppose they are not private," I said, loud enough to attract all the eyes around the table.

"Yes, massa, dem's private, too; but I gib you some corn bread—an' here's some salt, an' here's some corn bread."

"Give me some of that butter, you black rascal," I said, aggravated, as, indeed, it should make anybody feel who was paying eight dollars a day for board.

"Well, massa, 'clare massa, dat's private too! Here's some salt!

Spying another nigger, I motioned him to me, thinking I would slip a bribe into his finger, and possibly get some of the private dishes. He came reluctantly, and as I extendedmy hand with a promise to pay in it, stooped and said in a low tone:

"I's a private servant, massa."

This capped the climax, and I determined to finish my meal of corn-dodger and salt, and take the next train for a change.—*Bugle Horn.*

From the Richmond Christian Advocate.

Letter from Bishop Andrew of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SUMMERFIELD, ALA., Oct. 1863.

DEAR BRO.—Through the Divine Mercy we are thus far safe from invasion by our enemies. But who can tell what a day may bring forth?

Hundreds and thousands of refugees from Mississippi and Tennessee have been passing through this country; many of them have stopped in this neighborhood, whenever they can find houses, but the greater part of them seem to be aiming for Georgia. From them we have accounts of the conduct of our Federal enemies which are not at all calculated to increase our love for them, or our disposition to be again united with them. The stories of desolate homes, outraged women, and heartless conduct generally in the treatment of helpless women and children, is painfully distressing; and whenever the events of this cruel war shall be faithfully chronicled, I venture to say, it will constitute one of the darkest chapters in the history of savage warfare. Perhaps nothing better could be expected of their common soldiers, many of whom were formerly inmates of foreign poor-houses and prisons and the scum and offscouring of foreign lands generally, as well as the scum of the Northern States picked up from their prisons and from the purlieus to their towns; but I had supposed that their commanding officers, at least, were many of them gentlemen, and would repress any such outrages of their men; but it would seem that in the progress of events, such officers have turned up very rarely, or if purchased, such an one is found in charge of any particular department, he is speedily removed to make way for a Butler, who will be sure to allow the reeds no favor, and are therefore much more after Mr. Lincoln's own heart.

The pretentions of Union and Constitution are pretty well "played out," and they are now beginning boldly to avow what has no doubt been their aim all along, the destruction of the white population of the South, and to turn the blacks loose to live or starve after the whites are murdered. The estates thus taken from the rightful owners are to be divided out among the soldiers, as a reward for their brutality, or else they will be confiscated and sold, and the proceeds go to the payment of the heavy debt incurred in accomplishing our subjugation. This has no doubt been the aim all the while, and is probably one reason why they plunged their government so hopelessly in debt. They intend our property shall pay the war expenses, besides rewarding their soldiers with farms and other things to match.—But their treatment of the poor negroes is, perhaps, one of the meanest of their actions. They have announced themselves as the friends of the slave, coming to break his chains and make him a free man, and by fair promises they have induced thousands of slaves to leave good homes where they were kindly treated, and when the negro was unwilling to go with them they have bound him with chains or cords and have carried him off by violence, and frequently have torn the husband from the wife and the mother from the children. And what has become of the negroes thus torn from their homes and those that have been their best friends? They have forced them out into the army, armed them with Yankee weapons and forced them on in the front ranks in the day of battle, where hundreds and thousand of them perish. When any negro, after having tried his new friends, wishes to return to his master, and make the attempt, he is shot down like a dog, under pretext that military law requires it! But what becomes of those who are not fit for the army, the women and the children and those who are helpless from age or other circumstances? They are thrust into camps or pens, where they sicken and die by thousands, without a being to care for or give them a decent burial.

Now the real object of the Yankees is not to benefit the slave, but to ruin his master. Such, indeed, was the *distinct avowal of one of their commanders*, on the march to Vicksburg, when a lady, whose property he had taken away, was expostulating with him and said something about their fighting for the negro: "Madam," said he, "we are not doing this because we care for the negro, but because it will injure the whites and thereby weaken the cause of the rebellion." Such is, no doubt, the true motive of their conduct—They care nothing for the negro, whether he lives or dies, goes to heaven or hell: in fact, I think the New York Evening Post, some time ago, indicated as the result of these movements, the utter extermination of the blacks in this country, and the entire occupancy of the land by the whites, and no doubt this is the consummation for which they pray. In addition to all this, it is currently, and I think probably reported, that many of the slaves stolen or forced from Southern masters, have been sent to the Island of Cuba and there sold into slavery. What a view does this give of the character of these great "friends of the poor negro!" And yet these are the people who are lauded and glorified by the abolitionists of this country and England.

Alas! for the fair fields of Mississippi and every portion of our Confederacy which shall fall under Yankee dominion. And yet I see, that some people among us, who have been great warriors at home, and who have kept all the while away from the smell of gunpowder, have absurdly talked of reconstruction, or at least, peace on any terms. The men who are defending us, and who have sealed their professions of patriotism with their blood, in many hard fought fields, are not the men who talk thus. But, Mr. Editor, our proud foe has left us no alternative except to fight! Can we ever affiliate with men who have desolated our homes, outraged our wives and daughters, desecrated our churches, imprisoned our preachers! Can we trust the fair promises of such men? But it is not their purpose to even promise to us anything honorable. They offer us but the alternative of death or subjugation.—Can we hesitate, as honorable men and Christians, which to choose?

JAS. O. ANDREW.

CONCERNING LARGE ARMIES.—The following fact's, culled from the field of ancient story, may be of some interest at the present time:

The city of Thebes had a hundred gates and could send out at each gate 10,000 men and 200 chariots.

The army of Teran, King of Ethiopia, consisted of 1,00,000 men and 300 chariots.

Sesostris, King of Egypt, led against his enemies 600,000 foot, 24,000 cavalry, and 27 scythed armed chariots—1481 B. C.

Hamilcar went from Carthage and landed at Palermo. He had a fleet of 2,000 ships and 8,000 small vessels, and a land force of 200,000 men. At the battle in which he was defeated 150,000 were killed.

A Roman fleet, led by regulars against Carthage, consisted of three hundred and thirty vessels, with 140,000 men. The Carthagenian fleet numbered three hundred and thirty vessels, with 100,000 men.

At the battle of Cannæ there were of the Romans, including allies, 80,000 foot and 6,000 horse; of the Carthaginians 40,000 foot and 10,000 horse. Of these 70,000 were slain in all and ten thousand taken prisoners.

Hannibal, during the campaign in Italy and Spain, plundered 400 towns and destroyed 3,000,000 men.

Ninus, the Assyrian King, about 1200 years B. C. led against the Bactrians his army consisting of 1,500,000 foot, 200,000 horse and 10,000 chariots armed with scythes.

Italy, a little before Hannibal's time, was able to send into the field 1,000,000 men.

Semiscberib lost in a single night 185,000 men by the destroying angel—Kings xix, 35, 37.

Semiramis employed 3,000,000 men in building the mighty Babylon. She took 100,000 Indian prisoners at the Indus and 1,000 boats.

A short time after the taking of Babylon, the forces of Cyrus consisted of 600,000 foot, 120,000 horses and 2,000 chariots armed with scythes.

An army of Cambyaces, ninety thousand strong, was buried in the desert sand of Africa by a South wind.

THE FEDERAL ARMIES TO ASSUME THE OFFENSIVE.—The New York Tribune, speaking editorially, says:

There are unmistakable indications that our armies are about to assume the offensive, and press a vigorous prosecution of the war. The positions gained, and now occupied by them, are such as to afford the means for striking the most telling blows the rebellion has yet received.

The same paper, in its special telegrams from Washington, has the following:

There are various signs that our armies, which have been for some weeks upon the defensive everywhere, except upon the other side of the Mississippi and at Charleston, are about to assume the offensive along the whole line; and there are good grounds for the hope that the campaign soon to commence will not close until large accessions have been made to the territory under the national flag. Gen. Grant has assumed personal command of the veteran army at Chattanooga, and his character leaves no doubt as to what he will do. Gen. Meade has been assured, in unmistakable tones, that the Army of the Potomac must find a fight, if not under his command, under that of some other Gen. Gen. Burnside it is a position in which he can assist either of these two great armies, and he has recently shown how effectively he can co-operate. Gen. Foster is the man to make himself terrible below a rapid movement up the Peninsula. Similar activity prevails at all points where our forces are stationed.

BONNETS.—The following paragraph is dedicated to our fair readers. It is an appetizing appel to the memories of the past, rather than the fruition of the present. Which will they choose? the "Marie Stuart" of grey or purple CAPE AU LAIT, or silver color? Don't all speak at once, ladies. Make your selection with judgement and deliberation, for we assure you there is no hurry. Choose now, and after the war you shall have your "Marie Stuart," provided they do not go out of fashion in the meantime. But we shall "conquer a peace" before the fashions have time to change more than once.

Bonnet for the Season.—The prevailing bonnet in Paris this fall, and of course in this country too, is the "Marie Stuart." The sides of this favorite bonnet sit closely to the face, and the front is heart-shaped, drooping slightly at the extreme edge toward the forehead. The crowns are usually made round and firm though a few are soft and sloping. Very few bonnets of gray and purple and straw CAPE AU LAIT, or silver in color, predominate.

The Mobile Advertiser says the average duration of a Yankee General in active service would be an interesting subject of inquiry. Rosecrans lasted longer than most of them; having succeeded Buell on the 26th of October, 1862, and been Beallized in turn on the 19th of October, 1863. He was luckier than most other dogs; for while every dog has his day he has three hundred and sixty of them—almost a year.

THE DESERTER! WHO IS HE?—Has he a father and mother?—then, is he the man who will not defend them! Has he a wife and child? then is he the man who will not defend them! Has he a sister and a brother? then is he the man who will not defend them! Has he a lover? then is he the man who will not defend her! Has he a country? then is he the man who will defend her! Has he a character? then is he the man who will not defend it! False to father and mother, to wife and child, to sister and brother, to the maiden he loves, to his country, and to his own character—then who is he? A man to look upon, but a deformity so ugly that humanity blushes at the sight! Who so poor in spirit that would be willing to adopt his name and record? I had rather be a dog and bay the moon, than live the man, recreant, who cries *craven.*—*Sav. News.*

LEX LOCI.

GREAT FALL IN FLOUR IN AUGUSTA.—Our readers will be startled, says the Chronicle and Sentinel of the 29th, to learn that flour has fallen in that city. This morning, about 7 o'clock, the flooring of the warehouse where the government has a large quantity of flour in sacks stored gave way with a terrible crash, and many hundred sacks of flour were precipitated to the cellar below. But little damage was sustained beyond the tearing open of a few bags and the injury to the flour. There was for a few moments a very justifiable panic among the boarders of the Newton House, in the second story of the building.

A CALLED MEETING OF BANK OFFICERS.—G. B. Lamar, President of the Bank of Commerce of Savannah, and late of the Bank Convention at Richmond, in conjunction with the officers of Banks in other States requests a meeting of the representatives of the Banks in the Confederates States, and members elect to Congress, to be held in Augusta on the 16th of November, to consider and act on questions relating to the currency.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

Chickamauga,

"THE STREAM OF DEATH!"

Chickamauga! Chickamauga!
O'er thy dark and turbid wave
Rolls the death cry of the daring,
Rings the war-shout of the brave;
Round thy shore the red fires flashing,
Startling shot and screaming shell—
Chickamauga, stream of battle,
Who thy fearful tale shall tell?

Olden memories of horror,
Sown by scourge of deadly plague,
Long had clothed thy circling forests
With a terror vast and vague;
Now to gather fiercer vigor
From the phantoms grim with gore,
Hurried by war's wilder carnage
To their graves on thy lone shore.

Long, with hearts subdued and saddened,
As th' Oppressor's hosts moved on,
Fell the arms of Freedom backward,
Till our hopes had almost flown;
Till outspoke stern Valor's fiat—
"*Here* th' invading wave shall stay;
Here shall cease the foe a proud progress;
Here be crushed his grand array!"

Then their eager hearts all throbbing—
Backward flashed each battle flag
Of the veteran corps of LONGSTREET,
And the sturdy troops of BRAGG;
Fierce upon the foemen turning,
All their pent-up wrath breaks out
In the furious battle clangor,
And the phrenzied battle shout.

Roll thy dark waves, Chickamauga,
Tremules all thy ghastly shore,
With the rude shock of the onset,
And the tumult's horrid roar:
As the Southern battle giants
Hurl their bolts of death along,
BRECKINRIDGE, the iron-hearted,
CHEATAM, chivalric and strong:

POLK and PRESTON—gallant BUCKNER,
HILL and HINDMAN strong in might,
CLEBURNE, flower of manly valor,
HOOD, the Ajax of the fight;
BENNING, bold and hardy warrior,
Fearless, resolute KERSHAW,
Mingle battle-yell and death-bolt,
Volley fierce and wild hurran!

At the volleys bleed their bodies,
At the fierce shout shrink their souls,
While the fiery wave of vengeance
On their quailing column rolls;
And the parched throats of the stricken
Breathe for air the roaring flame,
Horrors of that hell fore-tasted,
Who shall ever dare to name!

Borne by those who, stiff and mangled
Paid, upon that bloody field,
Direful, mingling, awe-struck homage
To the sword our heroes wield;
And who felt, by fiery trial,
That the man who *will* be free,
Though in conflict baffled often,
Ever will *unconquered* be!

Learned, though long unchecked they spoil us,
Dealing retribution 'round,
Marking with the tracks of ruin
Many a rood of Southern ground,
Yet, whatever course they follow,
Somewhere in their pathway flows,
Dark and deep, a Chickamauga,
Stream of death to vandal foes!

They have found it darkly flowing
By *Manassas'* famous plain,
And by rushing *Shenandoah*
Met the tide of woe again;
Chickahominy, immortal,
By the long, ensanguined fight,
Rappahannock glorious river,
Twice renowned for matchless fight.

Heed the story, dastard spoilers,
Mark the tale these waters tell,
Ponder well your fearful lesson,
And the doom that there befel:
Learn to shun the Southern vengeance,
Sworn upon the votive sword,
"*Every* stream a Chickamauga
To the vile invading horde!"

From the Houston (Texas) Telegraph.

"Minding the Gap."

BY MOLLIE E. MOORE.

There is a radiant beauty on the hills,
The year before us walks with added bloom,
But ah! 'tis but the heetic flush that lights
The pale consumptive to an early tomb,
The dying glory that plays round the day
When that which made it bright had fled away!

A mistiness broods in the air—the swell
Of east winds, slowly weaving autumn's pall
With dirge like sadness wanders up the dell;
And red leaves from the maple branches fall
With scarce a sound! This strange, mysterious rest,
Hath Nature bound the Lotus to her breast?

But hark! a long and mellow cadence wakes
The echoes from their rocks! how clear and high
Among the rounded hills its gladness breaks,
And floats like incense toward the vaulted sky!

It is the harvest anthem! a triumph tone,
It rises, like the swelling notes of old,
That welcomed Ceres to her golden throne,
When through the crowded streets the chariot rolled,
It is the Laborer's chorus! for the reign
Of plenty had begun! The golden grain!

How cheeks are flushed with triumph, as the fields
Bow to our feet with riches! How the eyes
Grow full with gladness as they yield
Their ready treasures. How hearts arise
To join with gladness in the mellow chime—
"The harvest time—the glorious harvest time!"

It is the harvest, and the gathered corn
Is piled in yellow heaps about the field,
And homely wagons, from the break of morn
Until the sun glows like a crimson shield
In the far West, go staggering homeward bound,
And with the dry husks strew the trampled ground.

It is the harvest, and an hour ago
I sat with half-closed eyes beside the "Spring,"
And listened idly to its dreamy flow,
And heard afar the gay and ceaseless ring
Of song and labor from the harvesters—
Heard faint and careless as a sleeper hears.

My little brother came with bounding step,
And bent him low beside the shaded stream,
And from the fountains drank with eager lip—
While I, half rousing from my dream,
Asked where he'd spent this still September day.
"Chasing the wrens, or on the hills at play?"

Backward he tossed his golden head, and threw
A glance disdainful on my idle hands,
And with a proud light in his eye of blue,
Answered, as deep his bare feet in the sands
He thrust, and waved his baby hand in scorn—
"Ah, No, down at the cornfield since the morn I've been,
Minding the gap!"

"Minding the gap!" My former dream was gone,
Another in its place! I saw a scene
As fair as e'er an Autumn sun shone on—
Down by a meadow large and smooth and green.
Two little barefoot boys, sturdy and strong
And fair, here in the sun, the whole day long
Lay on the curing grass
Minding the gap!"

Minding the gap! and as the years swept by
Like moments I beheld those boys again—
And paid it heart's with their brave heart beat high,
And on their feet as fleet was not the wind of morn,
And guns were on their shoulders, and they trod
Back and forth, with measured step, upon a sacred sod,
Near where our army slept,
Minding the gaps!

Minding the gaps! My brothers, while you guard
The open places where a foe might creep—
A more active foe—oh! mind the other gaps—
The open places of the heart—my brothers, keep
Watch over them!

The open places of the heart—the gaps
Made by the ruthless hand of Death and Grief—
Could we but keep, like holy sentinels,
Innocence and faith to ever guarding be—
Ah! how much of wo and shame would flee
Affrighted back, from their best purity!

No gloomy sadness from the outer world,
With feet unholy, then would wander in,
To grasp the golden treasures of the soul
And bear them forth to sorrow and to sin;
The heart's proud pride, its harvest
Innocence and love, could we but
Mind the gap!

Tyler, Smith co., Texas Sept. 7th, 1863.

"Our town readers will have to wait a short time, in the rural districts, a length of time before they can get it down to allow the wagons to go and come out, the children are not to be told that, at harvest time, in the rural districts, a length of time before they can get two of the fence rails down to allow the wagons to go and fro. To keep the children out, the children are set to "Minding the Gap."—This has given our sweet young poetess a text for one of her finest gems.—*Ed. Telegraph.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

RALEIGH, Nov. 4, 1863.

The vote for members of Congress to-day in the following towns has been heard from:

RALEIGH.—Turner, 339; Arrington, 101.
KINSTON.—Yellowly, 57; Bridgers, 36.
MOSELY HALL.—Yellowly, 37; Bridgers, 22.
WELDON.—Yellowly, 4; Bridgers, 47.
HILLSBORO'.—Turner, 206; Arrington, 50.
SALISBURY.—Ramsey, 233; Lander, 114.
CHARLOTTE.—Lander, 389; Ramsey, 54.
DURHAM'S.—Turner, 56; Arrington, 38.
GREENSBORO'.—Gilmer's majority, 215.
HIGH POINT.—Brown's majority over Gilmer, 55.
LEXINGTON.—Ashe, 111; Christian, 75.
COCOARD.—Lander 111; Ramsay, 102.
HARRISBURG.—Lander, 30; Ramsay 1.

It is impossible to form any idea of the result from the above. It is thought that Turner will be elected from this district.

WAYNE ELECTION.

RALEIGH, Nov. 4th, 1863.

Three precincts in Wayne county give McRae 236, Leach 66, Faison 1, Devane 1.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 4th, 1863.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter has been kept up steadily by the Monitors and land batteries all day. Ninety-two thirty pounder rifle shots, with time fuses, were fired on Tuesday night, but no great damage done. Privates Bate, J. T. Morris, J. R. Morris, J. H. Smith, wounded; also Private Stevens, of the 6th Georgia.

The President to-day visited James Island, Forts Johnson and Pemberton, and all the batteries along the shore, reviewing all the troops in the positions they occupy in case of an attack, &c. He visited Secessionville, inspected Fort Lamar and the other works about Secessionville; also the old battle ground, &c., and visited and inspected Wise's Brigade. The President made thorough examinations of all the works on James Island, and expressed himself exceedingly gratified with every thing he saw—the fine appearance of the troops, the character and strength of the positions and number of works. He leaves at 8 o'clock Thursday morning, on the Northeastern Railroad for Florence.

Mon. Charles Macbeth was re-elected Mayor of Charleston to-day by a large majority.

A report from the Fort to-night states that the number of shots fired to-day was 422.

LATE NORTHERN NEWS—BEAST BUTLER TO SUPERCEDE FOSTER.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 4th, 1863.

Northern dates of the 2nd inst. have been received. Butler has been assigned to the command of the department of Virginia and North Carolina in place of Foster.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 29.

To Gen. HALLECK:

In the fight last night the enemy attacked Geary's division, posted at Wauhatchie, on three sides, and broke his camp at that point, but was driven back in a gallant style by a part of his force, the remainder being held in rese ve. Howard, while marching to Geary's relief, was attacked in the flank, the enemy occupying in force two commanding hills on the left of the road. He immediately threw forward two of his regiments, and took both at the point of the bayonet, driving the enemy from his breastworks, and across Lookout creek. In this brilliant success over our old adversary the conduct of the 11th and 12th is entitled to the highest praise.

GEN. H. THOMAS, Maj. Gen.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 1st.—An extraordinary case of treason has recently come to light, having for its object the overthrow of the State government, the release of the rebel prisoners at Camp Chase, the capture of the arsenal at Columbus and the release of John Morgan and his officers. The conspiracy was brought to light by the United States detectives, who were supposed by parties implicated to be rebel government spies. Many arrest have been made.

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBUS, Miss., 3d, 1863.

The Governor's message was read to-day. The Governor opens by reviewing the enemy's encroachments in the state, and the damage done public and private property. He urges the construction of a temporary penitentiary, and the re-establishing of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum, broken up by the enemy at Jackson. He advocates the removal of the negroes from exposed districts, and putting them in the employ of the Government, and taking steps to provide for the widows, wives and children of the soldiers. He alludes to the good done by the State troops, and favors a thorough re

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, NOV'R 12, 1863.

"Vox Populi, Vox Dei."

We hardly know who is entitled to the paternity of this expression, but this we do know that many other catch words and cant phrases, it is totally untrue, and not far from being absolutely blasphemous.

The voice of the people is but the joint expression of a number of frail, sinful, fallible creatures, and as it is evident that the aggregate of the people cannot rise above the average character and abilities of the several individuals composing this aggregate, it is folly, it is worse than folly, to liken the voice of this aggregate to that of the omniscient, infallible and immutable Creator.

So far are even the demagogues who are fond of paying court to the populace from believing that the voice of the people is the voice of *God*, that they have no hesitation, while *submitting* to a popular decision, to express their *dissent* from it, and set to work to have it reversed.—If Mr. Demagogue supports A, as the advocate of a certain measure, and B is elected as the advocate of an opposing measure, what does the aforesaid Mr. Demagogue do? Does he quietly submit to this action as final—as the voice of God—or does he go to work to have this action reversed at the next election. He says the people were mistaken, they were misled, they were not fully informed in regard to the facts of the case, etc. This would strike people as a strange way to talk of "the voice of God."—Has God two voices which contradict each other? Has he a voice in the North and another in the South? Has he one voice in Massachusetts and another in South Carolina? The voice of the people in New England is totally contradictory of the same voice in Georgia or Alabama. Can *both* be the voice of God?

Now it is evident that the people are not infallible and that their voice is *not* the voice of God. But if the people are thus liable to err, how much more so hereditary monarchs and aristocrats. The people can have no interest in conspiring against their own liberties, nor against the liberties of their country. A whole people cannot easily be bribed, save by flattery and large promises, whereas the minions of a monarchy, being few in number, may easily be brought over. A republican form of government,—the government of the people, where the people know how to place certain checks upon themselves, and to respect these checks, is no doubt the best human agency for the purposes of government; but after all it is but a human agency, and therefore weak and fallible, because depending for its working upon weak and fallible creatures, whose voice it is folly and blasphemy to compare to, or to call, "the voice of God." It is no such thing. It is the voice of man—a voice too that is apt to veer around like the wind and change its tone at every election.

The fulsome flattery and errant falsehoods of demagogues have done much harm—perhaps we might say all the harm that has been done upon this continent. The people—the mere majority, were told that they could do no wrong—that their voice was the voice of God, and hence the reckless disregard of established institutions and of vested rights both of States and of individuals. Hence the aggressions of the North—hence the necessary *resistance* of the South—hence all our woes.

Plain talking is what is wanted. Neither we, nor our readers, nor the people, are perfect, nor anything like it. Let this be kept before us all, and we will be less inclined to dogmatic assertion of our own views, and more willing to make allowance for each other.

Capture of the C. S. Steamer Cornubia.

The C. S. Steamer Cornubia, Commander GALE, was driven on shore about 2½ o'clock on Sunday morning, the 8th inst., about 13 miles above Fort Fisher, by the blockaders, who boarded her and succeeded in towing her off between three and four o'clock same morning. Commander GALE, the 1st and 2nd cooks and one passenger remained on board, and were captured with the steamer. The balance of the crew made their escape, and most of them have arrived in town.

The Cornubia was from Bermuda, and had on board an assorted cargo for the Government.

NARROW ESCAPE.—This morning about one o'clock, or a little after, the blockaders made an effort to capture the blockade running steamer Banshee—one in her wake—one abreast, and the 3d in the Banshee's front. Several shot were fired at the B., but no attention being paid to them, she made her way, as rapidly as possible, for Fort Fisher, and arrived up to town this morning about 9 o'clock, with a shot hole in her side, about 18 inches above water, some distance aft of her wheel house. The ball lodged in her hold, where it yet remains, the cargo not having been removed so as to get it out. Her foremast was also cut with grape, and her rigging considerably damaged. At one time, we learn, one of the blockaders was within about 30 yards of the Banshee, and hailed her to stop, but the indomitable courage and perseverance of the B's commander was such that he bid defiance to his would-be-captors. The result was the saving of his vessel and cargo, and bringing all safely into port.—*Daily Journal, 9th.*

We are indebted to the Chief Engineer—A. HEISTAND—who made his escape from on board the Steamer Cornubia, yesterday morning, for a copy of the New York *Tribune* of the 24th ult., the Bermuda *Gazette* of the 3d, and the *Advocate* of the 4th inst.

In the *Gazette* of the 3d, we find the announcement of the arrival of the Confederate Steamer Advance from Wilmington, at that port. It may not be amiss to state that the Advance is not a Confederate States Steamer. That is, she does not belong to the Confederate States government, any more than our printing office does.—*D. Journal, 9th.*

MR. MCGUIRAL, chief of police, has been doing effective service in recovering stolen property. Yesterday he recovered several valuable articles, and some of them, to our knowledge, have been restored to the owners. He, at least, deserves the thanks of the owners of the property for his diligence and perseverance in such matters. We have no doubt Mr. MCGUIRAL will be properly appreciated and well rewarded for his untiring efforts.

Daily Journal, 9th.

There is evidently just ground for complaint on the part of the citizens of towns on the lines of Railroads relative to the present mode of supply of food. Particularly is this the case in the town of Wilmington.—The scarcity of food and fuel has become an object not to be ignored by the most wealthy. If things are suffered to go on much longer as at present, we know not what our people are to do. There is something wrong somewhere, and if the evil can be remedied it is time a move was made to that end. The following communication states facts which we know to exist, and we respectfully call attention to what it contains:

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 9th, 1863.

Messrs. Fulton & Price:—

Will you allow me, through you, to call the attention of the Confederate authorities to several grievances from which our people will probably suffer severely. First on the list is in reference to flour. The Government pays the farmers $8 per bushel for wheat: the farmers will not in this State sell to outside parties for less than $10 per bushel, and if that price is paid the Government impresses the wheat. This action of the Government has caused the only Flour Mill in this place to stop work. The remedy for this is: the Government ought either to allow Millers to buy wheat on the best terms they can, or conscript the farmers, who refuse to sell the people wheat at $8 per bushel.

The second grievance is the monopoly by the Government of the Railroad transportation are causing our people to lose heavily by the manufacture of salt, which will soon break up that business and cause a short supply of bacon for the Government as well as the people.

The third grievance is the prohibition of the exportation of the article of spirits turpentine by the Government authorities. This, gentlemen, is like locking the stable door after the horse is stolen. The Yankees have long since arranged to get all the turpentine they want for the manufacture of Greek Fire, and if not, the ports of Newbern and Washington, N. C., as well as the French markets, are open to them, while our people who have turpentine for sale, or export, must suffer a heavy loss.

JUSTICE.

OUR friend DARR, of the Sumter *Watchman*, is down on the Express Company for the non-arrival of a box of paper. Hear what he says, ye Express Company, and hunt up the missing box:

WHAT'S BECOME OF IT.

What the thunder is the matter with the Express Company? A box of paper shipped for H. L. Darr, by Caughman & Richards, of Richmond, on the 12th of October, has not yet come to hand, although the Express Company sent their bill for the same three weeks ago! Where is it, and what is the matter with the Express Company? Is that Company any account any how, du tell? Will our exchanges ventilate this notice, and punch up the flegant machine, so that the paper may take fresh start and get along this way by the time the war ends. Such dispatch will electrify us! It will!!

☞ The situation of affairs in Northern Virginia, do not appear to be as bad as we had feared. The telegraph informs us that our loss on last Saturday was not over 1100. The Richmond *Sentinel* says "our loss, in killed wounded and prisoners, is estimated by some as high as 1,000, while that of the enemy, in killed and wounded, is said to exceed our whole loss. Our men are represented to have fought with great desperation, using their clubbed guns after their ammunition gave out.

"The ambulance corps has been ordered to the front, and a general engagement is looked for."

THE CORNUBIA.—We are glad to learn from an officer who made his escape from on board the Cornubia, that it was from no want of "resolute determination" on the part of the commander of the Cornubia, or any other officer, or the crew, that the Cornubia was not run safely into port. All that was possible was accomplished—every effort having been made to save the ship. She was not run on shore by any order, but she grounded in consequence of being hotly and closely pursued by three blockaders; and those who escaped had a narrow chance. Commander GALE is spoken of as having acted with great coolness and determination, and the loss of his ship is more mortifying to him than it can possibly be to any outsiders. We have made this statement in order that the public mind may be disabused of any allusion we have made in regard to the loss of the Cornubia.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have received the following explanation from the officer alluded to, and we have implicit confidence in his statement. He was the last man who left the ship. He says:

"Capt. GAYLE, when hemmed in by the blockaders, resolved to run the gauntlet, and so ordered. In endeavoring to execute this determination, and pass between one of the blockades and the beach, the Cornubia grounded, and they were alongside instantly, while the crew were escaping from one side, the enemy were boarding the Cornubia on the other."

THE Salisbury *Watchman* of the 9th inst., gives the names of eight persons in Rowan county, N. C, who have had patriotism enough left, to sell to the government their surplus Wheat, Flour and Corn at government prices. The *Watchman* gives their names as follows: Hon. B. Craige sold his whole crop of wheat to the Government at the Government price. John I. Shaver, 1000 bushels; F. W. Hairston, 400 barrels flour; James E. Kerr, all the wheat he had to spare; Wm. Powe, Capt. Wm. McNeely, Dr. J. W. Hall, (flour,) Jos. Henderson and Jos. Blackwell.

The *Watchman* adds: And this we believe, is the entire list!—what a theatrical would call a beggarly showing of empty boxes. These eight names should be multiplied by 25 at least, for Rowan alone. And what is true of Rowan, is also true of the adjoining counties.

Now what is to be done in this case? Our soldiers cannot live and fight on water and air. They must have provisions. Will the people at home supply them cheerfully and of their own free will, or will they compell the Government to send out its officers to impress provisions? One or the other they must do. Commissaries have already received orders to impress, and unless they obtain supplies without it, will in a few days issue notice to those who are supposed to have surplus provisions, requiring them to furnish them to the Government. Surely the farmers of Western North Carolina will not subject the Government to the unpleasant duty of this last resort.

THE situation at Charleston remains in *statu quo*—that is to say, the enemy continue to bombard Fort Sumter with no effect, except the waste of powder and ball. The following from the *Courier* of the 10th will give an idea of the siege during the previous day and night:

Bombardment of Fort Sumter.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND DAY OF THE SIEGE.

The enemy has kept up a slow fire since our last without any perceptible effect on the fort. The accuracy of his fire has also materially diminished. Out of fifty-eight shots fired Sunday night, sixteen missed.

On Monday sixty-one shots were fired from Gregg, twenty of which failed to strike.

The number of shells thrown in the same time by the mortar battery at Cummings' Point was twenty-five, of which five missed. Two Monitors were also alternately engaged Monday, and fired some twenty-five fifteen inch shell, seven of which missed. The whole number of solid shot and shell from sunset Sunday to sunset Monday, was one hundred and sixty-nine, of which forty eight failed.

The following is a resapitulation of the number of shots and shells fired during last week: Rifled shots from the land batteries, eighteen hundred and three, of which four hundred and eleven missed; from the mortars, fourteen hundred and sixty-seven, of which three hundred and fifty-nine passed over, from the Monitors, four hundred and seventy-one, nineteen only of which missed. Total for the week, three thousand and seven hundred and forty-one, of which two thousand nine hundred and fifty two struck, and seven hundred and eighty-nine missed.

Total fired during the previous week, five thousand seven hundred and forty-eight struck, and eight hundred and seventeen missed.

The aggregate number of shots and shells fired since the commencement of the present bombardment up to Monday morning, is nine thousand three hundred and six; seven hundred of which struck, and sixteen hundred and six missed.

The rifled projectiles fired from the Monitors, mentioned in a previous report as six and a half inches in diameter, have ceen found upon examination to be eight inches in diameter and twenty inches long.

Five negroes were wounded, two severely and three slightly, Sunday, by the explosion of a mortar shell and by bricks thrown up by a rifled shell at night.

No casualties occurred Sunday night or during the firing of Monday.

The following from the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 9th inst., will take many by surprise. It is a little strange that so important a fact should have been kept from the public until it was published in the Richmond papers, and even then not allowed to be telegraphed to the press:

THE RUMORS OF YESTERDAY.

Sunday, at all times fertile in rumors, was particularly so on yesterday. But we fear that the rumors of yesterday are too true, and, unfortunately, too *disgracefully* true. It was reported that Gen. Echols had been disastrously defeated near Lewisburg, Virginia; but more than defeat, a shameful, unmitigated disgrace was permitted to befal our arms in the boasted army of Northern Virginia. *Two whole brigades* of the army of Northern Virginia were captured on Saturday. We learned this not as rumor, but as a fact, from such a source that we cannot question its accuracy. We could not learn whose brigades they were, nor even whether they were cavalry or infantry. But it matters not who the brigadiers are, not whether their commands are infantry or cavalry, the honor of the army, the interest of the cause, the safety of the country all unite to demand their dismissal from the army upon which their negligence has brought such irreparable disgrace. At present writing we are not able to give any other particulars. The rumor of this disgrace comes to us from a source that demands our credence, and its serious and shameful character requires that all publicity should be given to it.

The rumor on the street was to the following effect—we hope it may be no worse than the following—but we fear it is:

Passengers by the train from Fredericksburg, yesterday evening, state that a large force of Yankees crossed the Rappahannock, on Saturday evening, at Kelley's Ford, drove in the Confederate pickets stationed there, and captured a few prisoners. At last accounts heavy firing was said to be going on.

The War Department received intelligence yesterday that a large Yankee force had landed at Winton, on the Chowan, about forty miles from Weldon.

THE Richmond *Sentinel*, of the 9th inst., has the following:

From the Rappahannock.

We learn that on Friday evening, the enemy, supposed to be twenty-five thousand strong, attacked two of our brigades—Hokes' and Hayes'—and after a gallant defence, in which the Yankees suffered heavy loss in killed and wounded, they succeeded in flanking the two brigades, capturing a considerable number of men, and several pieces of artillery. The fight took place north of the Rappahannock. It is said the Yankees crossed at Kelly's ford and Rappahannock bridge Friday evening, and it is supposed Meade's whole force is advancing.

Stirring news may be looked for from that quarter; for if Meade desires a general engagement he will no doubt be accommodated—and with the usual result when the two armies come in contact in Northern Virginia.

The enemy are reported to have disappeared from the lower part of Stafford.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of same date says that it is certain that Hays' (Louisiana) and Hokes' (North Carolina) brigades constituted a portion, if not all, of our force. After a hot fight nearly all of these brigades, except, it is said, about 600, were captured by the enemy, who had managed to surround them. The force of the Yankees was estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000. They also crossed in force at Kelly's ford. We lost four pieces of artillery. We have a report by the Central cars that Gen. Hoke was severely wounded.

An officer who came down yesterday says that the two brigades—Hays' and Hoke's—did not lose more than 900 men in the affair, all the rest escaping.

It is evident that the Army of Northern Virginia is on the eve of a great battle. Whether Gen. Lee will fight Meade on the Rappahannock or Rapidan is not certain; but it is most likely that he will give battle at the latter point. This advance of Meade is foreshadowed in the Northern news we publish this morning, and we understand that it was known in our army the first part of last week that he had orders to attack Gen. Lee.

Passengers by the Central cars name Posey's (Georgia) brigade as among the troops in the fight, but we have no confirmation of the report.

Northern News.

The following summary of Northern news has been furnished by the agent of the Associated Press, as taken from the New York *Herald* of the 4th inst:

THE ELECTIONS AT THE NORTH.

The State election in New York Tuesday, resulted in an overwhelming Abolition majority. The city of New York which last year gave Seymour 1,000 majority, now gives the Abolitionists 15,000 majority. The Republican State officers elected are: Thurlow M. Depew, Secretary of State; Justus Robinson, Comptroller; Jno. Cochrane, Attorney General; Geo. W. Schuyler, Treasurer; Benj. F. Bruce, Canal Commissioner; James K. Bates, Inspector of Prisons, and Henry R. Selden, Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Gov. Andrews (Rep.) has been re-elected in Massachusetts. The Republicans made a clean sweep in the State, carrying the State almost unanimously.

In New Jersey the returns show large Democratic gains.

In Maine and Wisconsin the Republicans carried their State tickets.

MEADE PREPARING TO ADVANCE.

The news from Washington indicates the immediate advance of Meade. All able-bodied troops under the command of Gen. Martindale, the military governor of Washington, have been relieved from duty and ordered to the field, their place to be filled by the invalid corps. The 157th Pennsylvania has already left to join Meade.

A telegram says, "It is reported that considerable information has recently been gleaned of the enemy's strength, position, etc., which will enable Gen. Meade to take active measures." The cars now run to Warrenton.

SOME half-dozen smoke houses have been broke open in Danville within two weeks. Persons who have meat must guard it well.—*Raleigh Progress.*

Perhaps the best guard a person could place over his smoke house, would be to dispose of his surplus to the needy at a fair price.

The Value of a Husband's Soul.

A liquor dealer's wife, whose conscience was ill at ease in relation to the traffic in intoxicating liquors, availing herself of an auspicious moment, said to her husband:

"I do not like your selling liquor; it seems to me a bad business. You do not, I suppose, make more than one or two hundred dollars a year by it, and I should be very much rejoiced if you would give it up."

"I know," answered the husband, "as well as you do, that it is a bad business; I should be as glad to give it up as you would be to have me, and if I did not make more than one or two or even five hundred dollars a year by it I would give it up."

"How much, then," enquired the wife, "do you make?"

"Why," replied the husband, "I make from two to three thousand dollars a year, and that is too much to be relinquished."

"What you say," she rejoined, "brings to my mind the remarks of a lecturer I once heard, who, having repeated what Walpole said in relation to every man having his price in politics, added that it was much the same in religion. Satan, continued he, is a broker. Not a wheat, or cotton, or money broker, but a soul broker. Some can be procured to labor in his service for a hundred, some for a thousand, and some for ten thousand dollars a year. My husband, look well to it; to me it seems even three thousand dollars a year is a paltry price for what is truly priceless."

On the mind of that husband sudden conviction flashed, and liberal as was his portion in those rewards of wretchedness which Satan proffered, he resolved and avowed the resolution to receive it no longer.

Are we not all morally chargeable with whatever evil we have the power but have refused or neglected to prevent? This wife did her whole duty on the great and important question now before the public. If all the women in the State would do their whole duty, Satan's brokerage in this department of his trade would be destroyed.

Bombardment of Fort Sumter.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH DAY OF THE SIEGE.

The enemy's fire on Fort Sumter is gradually decreasing. A brisk fire, lasting about an hour and a half or two hours was kept up Friday morning by three Monitors and Battery Gregg—the fire of the latter being directed mostly against the southwest angle of the fort, and that of the former upon the eastern pancope. The falling debris now serves the excellent purpose, as we learn, of very materially strengthening the defences of the fort.

On Thursday night General Beauregard and Colonel Alfred Rhett visited Sumter and made a full examination of the condition of the fort.

During Thursday night, fifty eight rifled shots were fired from Battery Gregg, twenty-one of which missed the fort. The only casualty Thursday night was Private Lutzedor, of the 27th Georgia, who received a severe flesh wound in the back from a fragment of shell.

The number of shots fired to sunset on Friday was: one hundred and fifty-three rifled from Battery Gregg, one hundred and ninety-three mortar shells from Cummings' Point Battery, and eighty fifteen inch shells from the Monitors; making a total of four hundred and twenty-six, seventy-nine of which missed or passed over.

The flag staff was cut away during the day and replaced, under heavy fire, by Sergeant W. D. Currie, Company E, and Corporal O. Montgomery, Company C, 25th S. C. Volunteers.

One of the enemy's shells unfortunately exploded near a group of the 27th Georgia Friday morning, killing two men, wounding two men severely and ten slightly. The Ironsides still remains quiet.

Fort Sumter replied throughout the day Friday, making some splendid shots.—*Chas. Courier.*

VICE PRESIDENT STEPHENS.—Through some lying correspondent of the New York Herald, an impression has prevailed in some quarters that Vice President Stephens has gone on a mission to France. There is not a word of truth in such a statement. He is at home, and met President Davis at Atlanta, a few days ago.—This is but another evidence of the unreliability of every things we find in the yankee papers about our affairs.

Of this gentleman, the Southern Watchman says:

"We look upon Mr Stephens as the man who, after 'these evils shall be overpast,' is destined to lead his countrymen in that great civil strife which will immediately follow upon the heels of the present revolution. After the war is over our real danger will begin. The war having unsettled the opinions of large numbers of men in reference to the science of Government, there is great danger of running too far towards extremes. On the one side we shall be threatened with an aristocratic form of Government, tending towards Monarchy; on the other extreme, with Red Republicanism, tending to Anarchy. The medium ground between these extremes is the only grounds of safety. It is the position which such men as Mr. Stephens will naturally fall into as he is strictly conservative. He possesses the intellect, the practical wisdom and the confidence of the people to such an extent as will enable him to ride the storm successfully, and from the chaos in which we shall probably emerge from the war, reduce everything to system and order—avoiding agrarianism and anarchy on the one hand, and a military despotism on the other. We look to him, therefore, (under God) as the future political savior of his country."

The Actual Result of the Late Draft at the North.

According to Gen. Fry's report to the U. S. Secretary of War, dated the 19th instant, the conscription brings only one of the conscripted men into the army for every nineteen drawn. The New York World gives a synopsis of the statement in his report:

For every 100 men wanted 150 were drawn, in order to make sure of the hundred. Gen. Fry says that of those drawn 80 per cent, have reported, that is 120 have reported for every 150 drawn. Of these reporting, he says that 30 per cent are exempted for physical disability and 30 per cent, under the second section of the act; leaving 40 per cent, who have been held to service. Forty per cent of 120 is 43 and of these he says one-half have paid commutation—so that the 150 men drawn are reduced to 24. Of this small remainder Gen. Fry states that about one-third have gone in person and two-thirds have furnished substitutes. The substitutes are of course volunteers; they go into the army not by compulsion, but of their own accord, induced by the bounties they receive; so that the net result of drafting 150,000 men is to bring 8,000 conscripts, and no more, into the army. Could there be a more striking proof of the inaptitude, bad judgment, and want of foresight which direct the proceedings of the Administration.—If they had really understood the machine they were putting in operation, instead of adding fifty per cent, to cover deficiencies they would have added 1,800 per cent. The draft bringing only one conscript in nineteen into the army, the President, to get 300,000 conscripts ought to have ordered 5,700,000 men to be drawn.

Good News from East Tennessee.

A private dispatch received by a gentleman in this city, from Bristol, dated yesterday, brings the information that on Saturday a detachment of Gen. Robt. Ransom's cavalry captured *eight hundred and fifty Yankees, sixty wagons, a thousand* horses and mules, and *four* peices of artillery, with a loss to us of only *two* men killed and *eight* wounded. This is one of the most brilliant affairs of the war.—*Petersburg Register, 9th inst.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 8th, 1863.

Advices this evening by the Weldon train state that ten Yankee gunboats arrived at Winton last Friday, filled with troops. It is thought that another expedition of two thousand cavalry and fifteen pieces of artillery is designed for the same point. An adequate force has been sent to check the vandals.

PRESIDENT DAVIS AT GOLDSBORO'.

GOLDSBORO', Nov. 7th, 1863.

President Davis arrived here to-day by special train, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and was enthusiastically received by the citizens and soldiers. Being called for he made a few remarks from the platform of the cars. He said that North Carolina had nobly done her duty from the battle of Bethel to Chickamauga, and would do her duty in the future; and that the grumblers who sat around their firesides finding fault with the soldiers, and thus dampening their ardor, would be remembered hereafter. He closed his remarks amidst loud cheers, expressing the hope that peace and prosperity would soon smile upon us as a free and independent people. The train moved off amidst deafening and prolonged cheers. The President seems in the enjoyment of good health, his fatigued tour notwithstanding.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 7th, 1863.

The enemy's fire has been very slow to-day, mostly from a monitor and two land batteries. Fort Moultrie and batteries Marion, Marshall and Simkins, opened a brisk fire on the enemy, doing some excellent shooting, frequently driving the enemy from their guns. The number of shots fired by the enemy for the last twenty-four hours were 357. Privates Howell, Jones and Vann, of the 28th Ga., were killed; and privates Staubbiefield, Benton, Butler, Lawrence, Silus, Nowell, Lane, Enney, and Wood, all of the 28th Ga., were slightly wounded on Friday. No casualties reported to day. The firing continues slow. The number of vessels inside the bar is 28, including the Ironsides and four monitors.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 8th, 1863.

The enemy's fire on Sumter continues slowly, with a still further gradual abatement. 285 shot and shell have been fired from sundown on Saturday to Sunday, of which 89 missed. Lieut. Watties and privates Watts and Page of the 29th Georgia, were wounded to-day, besides two negroes, one dangerously. Maj. Elliott is in good health and spirits, and declines to be relieved. A large number of Yankee shells from the fort have been sent to the city.—The enemy are evidently getting weary of their ineffectual efforts.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 9, 1863.

Nothing new to report. The enemy's fire on Sumter has fallen off, and only an occasional gun is fired. The Monitors were not in action last night or this morning. No casualties. A very heavy blow prevails at sea.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 9th, 1863.

There has been slow firing on Sumter all day. Fifty-eight rifled shots were fired from Gregg last night, of which 16 missed; all of them were directed at the Southwest angle. The number of rifled shots fired to-day is 61, of which 20 missed; mortar shells 25, of which 5 missed; monitors 25 of which 7 missed. The whole number of shots and shell fired at the fort during present bombardment, up to to-day, is 9,436, of which, 7,700 struck and 1,606 missed. The enemy's firing from Gregg and the mortars to-day, was very poor; one monitor only was in action to-day. No casualties.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 10, 1863.

The enemy continues firing slowly. No report from fort Sumter this morning.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 10th, 1863.

There was firing from Gregg on Sumter to-day at intervals of half an hour. Two Monitors came up and fired some thirty shots. No new movements.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 11th, 1863.

The bombardment of Sumter continues. The enemy have for the first time since the opening fire, commenced mortar shelling by night. Their rifle practice, with light pieces, has also become more frequent. The heavy guns of the land batteries have ceased their fire to a great extent, and the day firing has given way to night. This is thought to indicate that their heavy ammunition has been much reduced and their heavy guns endangered. Private Brown, South Carolina Volunteers, wounded slightly in the foot, is the only casualty reported.

FROM VIRGINIA.

ABINGDON, VA., Nov. 7th, 1863.

Nothing further has been heard from East Tennessee.—No news received from the raid on Lewisburg. Gen. Jno. S. Williams has been relieved from duty in this department at his own request.

FROM ABINGDON, VA.

ABINGDON, VA., Nov. 10, 1863.

A slight snow fell here last night. The weather is clear and cool to-day. Nothing heard from the front.

FROM ABINGDON, VA.

ABINGDON, VA., Oct. 9th, 1863.

Thos White, proprietor of the Abingdon Hotel, was shot and mortally wounded in a difficulty with Col. Clarence Prentice last night.

THE CAPTURED YANKEES IN EAST TENNESSEE.

ABINGDON, Nov. 9th, 1863.

Eight hundred and fifty Yankees, captured near Morristown on Saturday by Jones and Gilmer's Brigades, passed here this evening, en route for Richmond. They belong to the 2nd Tennessee and 7th Ohio, Carter's Brigade. Four pieces of artillery, 1000 horses, and 60 wagons are also reported captured.

CAPTURE OF YANKEES, ARTILLERY, &c., IN EAST TENNESSEE.

RICHMOND, Nov. 9th, 1863.

The following official dispatch was received at the War Department yesterday.

NARROWS via DUBLIN, Nov. 8th, 1863.

The following dispatch has just been received from Bennetsville: Our cavalry under Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones and Col. Gilmer, on yesterday captured at Rogersville 350 prisoners and 40 pieces of artillery, 2 stands of colors, 60 wagons, and 1000 arms. Our loss 2 killed and 8 wounded.

Signed R. RAMSEUR,
Major General.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, Nov. 9th, 1863.

The New York Herald of the 4th inst. has been received. The election in New York has resulted in an overwhelming Abolition majority. The city of New York gave 15,000 majority.

Gov. Andrews has been re-elected in Massachusetts. The Republicans made a clean sweep in this State. The Democrats gained largely in New Jersey. In Maine and Wisconsin the Republicans are triumphant.

The news from Washington indicates an immediate advance of Meade. All the unabled bodied men under Gen. Morton, late at Washington, have been relieved from duty and ordered to the field.

Advices from Charleston say that the bombardment of Sumter is preventing the construction of new batteries and covered ways in the channel side of the fort, by demolishing the gorge wall and levelling the foundations to the waters edge.

Gen. W. T. Sherman has been appointed commander of the army of Tennessee.

Gold in New York is quoted at 145¾.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

RICHMOND, Nov. 9, 1863.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 9th.—The New York Times of the 6th, has been received. Gen. Thomas officially announces the capture of Bragg's forage train, with its escort, and its arrival at Chattanooga. The train was seized in front of Bragg's position in Lookout Valley. Various unimportant skirmishes are noticed in Tennessee, in which the Yankees claim the victory.

Three out of five Lincolnites are elected to Congress in Maryland.

THE RECENT FIGHT IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Nov. 10th, 1863.

There seems to be no doubt that Meade is advancing with his whole force, and a battle on the Rappahannock is daily expected. Our loss in the late affair at Kelly's Ford, in which two brigades were engaged with fifteen thousand Yankees, has been greatly exaggerated. Our loss in killed and wounded will not exceed three hundred, and the loss in prisoners from six to eight hundred, including Col. Penn, of the 7th Louisiana. The Yankee loss was heavy, including several prominent officers.

LATE NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 10th, 1863

The flag of truce boat arrived at City Point this afternoon, having on board Col. Chandler, heretofore exchanged, and five chaplains.

Northern papers of the 10th contain accounts from the Army of the Potomac, and are very exultant at the result of the fight on the Rappahannock. They claim twelve hundred prisoners and eleven cannon.

The French government has seized six iron-clad ships, building for the rebel government at Nantz and Bordeaux, on remonstrances made to Napoleon by Dayton.

An expedition to Texas under Gen. Dana, with a large fleet of transports and gunboats, had started from New Orleans. Its precise destination is not known.

An arrival at Philadelphia on Saturday brought the report that Fort Sumter had been stormed and captured, which caused great jubilation in New York.

Nothing of importance from Grant's army.

Captain Geary was killed in the late fight near Wauhatchie.

Dr. Rucker arrived at Gauley bridge on the 7th.

The Federal forces under Steele occupied Arkadelphia at last accounts.

Energetic measures will soon be taken to stop the blockade running at Wilmington by increasing the fleet off that port.

The steamship Adriatic, from Galway on the 27th has arrived. Lindsay in a letter, had denounced the course of the English government towards the North as inconsistent with neutrality or honor.

The Paris Moniteur reports the reception of the Mexican deputation by Napoleon. The Emperor did not allude to Maximilian.

Marshal Neil had left Paris for St. Petersburg on an extraordinary French Mission relative to Poland.

Cotton continues to advance in Liverpool.

Gold in New York on Monday was quoted at 144¾.

Nothing later from Lee's army to-night. It was reported that there were 4 000 Yankees in New Kent county on yesterday.

FROM VIRGINIA.

LYNCHBURG, Nov. 10, 1863.

The special correspondence of the Lynchburg Virginian, gives the particulars of the late fight twenty-six miles west of Lewisburg. Five thousand Yankees, under Averill, who came from Beverly, attacked Jackson, when the latter fell back to the point named and was joined by Echols, and a severe fight ensued. Our loss was heavy. Amongst the killed are Maj. Bailey, commanding the 22nd Va., whose body is in the hands of the enemy; Capt. Reeder and Capt. Henry Ruffner, of the same regiment; Capt. Thompson, of the same regiment, with all of his company officers, were wounded; Lt. Rand of the same regiment, wounded and in the hands of the enemy. We lost one piece of artillery, but saved all our wagons. Echols hearing that their force, supposed to be under Feamwell, was approaching from Kahna-ha to cut him off, fell back towards salt pond mountain, and passed through Lewisburg on Friday evening, and the force expected from Kanawha arrived there next morning.

FROM ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, Nov. 7, 1863.

Advices from the front afford nothing important or interesting. The enemy are slowly shelling Lookout. General Cheatham arrived here yesterday on leave of absence for a few days.

INAUGURATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 7, 1863.

Joseph E. Brown, Governor elect of the State of Georgia, was inaugurated here to-day at two o'clock.

The Maniac Doctor—An Exciting Story.

It must be confessed that it is a very provoking thing to receive a letter calling you two hundred miles away on "immediate and important business." Yes, it is a very provoking thing, indeed—at least, so I found it, both in anticipation and in very deed; but there was no help for it. Snooks, my lawyer, wrote and told me that if, on the 26th, I was not at O——, I should probably lose—never mind what, but something that induced me to pack my portmanteau in all haste, send for a handsom, and drive to the X. Y. Z. Station. When I arrived there, I found I was too late for the train I had wished to catch, and that the next one did not start for three quarters of an hour. Inwardly cursing my ill fortune, I went to the waiting room, and endeavored to make myself as comfortable as I could; but despite all my attempts, I think I never knew time to pass so slowly in all my life, except a certain twenty minutes about which I am going to tell.

Although, as I said, time went very slowly, nevertheless it did go; and, in process of time, I found myself snugly ensconced in a first class carriage, which had but one occupant besides myself, a cheerful looking, little old man, with gray hair and a strange, restless look about the eyes. Directly I got into the carriage he addressed me in a familiar way:

"A merry time to you."

"The same to you," said I, rather gruffly, as I was not in the best of humor, and did not feel inclined to be cheerful and neighborly.

"Why, bless me, sir," said the little old man, renewing the attack, "you have not anything wherewith to keep yourself warm on this cold winter's day; allow me to offer you one of my travelling wrappers. I always take care to be well provided with such things when I go upon a journey." And my companion took from his side a rolled up rug, unrolled it, and taking a small mahogony box from the folds, threw the rug to me.

"Thank you, sir," said I, feeling in spite of myself a shade more cheerful.

"Oh, no thanks, no thanks; I do it for my own benefit, not yours, I assure you."

"How do you make out that?"

"Why, I like to have a comfortable face opposite me; and, besides, the grand experiment, you know."

"What grand experiment?" I said, somewhat startled by the man's excited manner.

"Oh, nothing, nothing," said he, coloring violently, "only—that is to say—exactly; are you a Freemason?"

"No, sir."

"Not a Freemason? Why, bless me! you ought most certainly to become one."

"Why so?"

"Because you would then know that they have got a sort of—that is to say—in fact, a secret."

"I know that already."

"Really? I declare you are the most extraordinary man I ever met. Well, I've got a secret, too, and that's my great experiment."

"As it is a secret, I suppose you will not tell me what it is?"

"O yes I will, though, but—but perhaps I had better not; never mind, I'll tell you; it is simply this, to discover what are the different feelings of different persons on different occasions."

"I should hardly call that an experiment."

"Wouldn't you, now? Curious, that; yes very curious, for, to tell you the truth, I don't myself know whether I am justified in calling it an experiment. But enough of that matter for the present. May I ask where you are going to?"

"To C——."

"Have you any friends there?"

"None, I am sorry to say. I am called there on some disagreeable, though important business."

"Then may I have the pleasure of your company to dinner when you arrive there?"

"Thank you; I shall have the greatest pleasure in accepting your kind invitation."

"By the by, do you know how many times we stop before we reach C—?"

"Only twice, as this is an express train. Once at M——, at 2 o'clock, and second at F——, at 4 o'clock."

"And when are we due at C——?"

"At half past 6, I believe."

"Thank you."

Thus, for a time, our conversation ended, but we often renewed it again, and I began to regard my companion as a clever, kind-hearted, though rather eccentric old man.

Sometime after we had passed M—— my eccentric friend composed himself for a sleep, and was soon snoring, and it was not long before I followed his example. My dreams were troubled. First of all, I dreamed I was hung; then that I was being hand-cuffed; and, last, of all, that a great weight was upon me, and that something was pressing heavily upon my chest. I then woke, with a start, to find myself bound hand and foot, with a rope passed round my neck, and fastened to the umbrella rack behind, in such a manner that if I struggled in the least I should inevitably choke myself; and my fellow-traveler was standing over me, with one knee on my chest.

"What are you doing," said I; but my sentence was cut short by a gag which my eccentric friend thrust into my mouth and tied behind my head. He then stood away to look at his handiwork, with eyes glaring like those of a wild beast, and his whole frame trembling with excitement.

"Now," he said, with a wild laugh, "now I shall be able to try my grand experiment! Now I shall be able to find whether the heart can be extracted while a man is alive, without killing him! Twice I have failed, but the stars have told me that a third time I shall not fail. O, fame, glory, immortality, I have you in my grasp. What, pitiful fool! do you turn pale and tremble? If you die, you will die a glorious martyr to science; and if you live, you and I will share the glory of this grand discovery!"

From this ridiculous rhodemontade, I perceived that my pleasant eccentric traveling companion was a raving maniac. What was I to do? I could not move hand

the government or its authorised agents, are to consult the interest of speculators when adopting any policy which it may believe will redound to the best interest of the whole country. X.

The Worth of Woman.

FROM THE GERMAN OF SCHILLER.

Honor the woman! she beams of the sky
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Man's the storm-tossed ocean,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CO-FEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, NOV'R. 7, 1863.

Visit of the President.

It being understood that President DAVIS had left Charleston on yesterday morning for Florence, our people looked for his arrival here about 7 or 8 o'clock last evening, and as a consequence Market street from the dock up to Second street was filled by an immense concourse of people, while tools, tar barrels and all other modes of illumination lit up the darkness.

About seven o'clock a presidential salute from the guns of SUTHERLAND's battery announced the arrival at the depot of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad of the President and suite. He had been met on the road, at Florence, we presume, by a delegation of the citizens, and was received at the depot by General WHITING and Staff, and by the Mayor and a Committee of citizens. As soon as the boat which conveyed him over the river, touched the wharf on this side a shout went up that made the welkin ring, and thus escorted by the authorities and accompanied by the people President DAVIS proceeded to the residence of General WHITING on Market Street below Second.

In a few minutes the President, with the Committee, etc., made his appearance on the balcony, where he was welcomed in an appropriate manner by WM. A. WRIGHT, Esq., who spoke of his distinguished services to the country and returned to him the acknowledgments of the people of Wilmington for the measures adopted for their defence in armament and fortification, as well as in placing these in charge of a skilful General and other proper officers.

The President in reply returned his thanks to the people of Wilmington and to Mr. WRIGHT as their organ, for the cordial welcome they had given him. He was proud to be welcomed by such an enthusiastic concourse of North Carolinians to the soil of the ancient and honored town of Wilmington. He hoped that Wilmington, although frequently menaced, might be forever free from the tread of an invading foe. He knew well the importance of her harbor, now the only one through which foreign trade was carried on, and he trusted that the valor of her people, assisted by the means which the government would lend to her defence would be fully adequate for that purpose. He had given for the defence of Wilmington one of the best soldiers in the Confederate army—one whom he had seen tried in battle and who had risen higher and higher as dangers accumulated around him. What other means the government could command he had been sent here, and in case of attack such additions would be made to the garrison in men and arms as would, he believed, enable Wilmington to repulse the foe, however he might come, by land or by sea.

The President urged upon all their duty to do a full part in the present great struggle, the issues of which were on the one hand freedom, independence, prosperity—on the other hand, degradation and absolute ruin.—The man who could bear arms should do so. The man who would not bear arms, but had wealth, should devote it freely to the support of the soldiers and to taking care of their widows and orphans. Those who for the necessities of civil government, or for the carrying on of industrial pursuits deemed essential to the country, were exempt from the general service were still bound to take part in the local defence, even the old men who were unable to bear arms must in the use of the civil duties have acquired an influence which should be exerted to arouse those in his neighborhood to fresh zeal or the fullest exertions in support of the cause in which all are so deeply interested. If we were unanimous in all do their duty manfully, bravely disinterestedly, then our subjugation would be impossible; but if, neglecting the interests of the country, and only anxious to heap up sordid gain, each man should, only to his own private interests, then would it be found that such gains were accumulated only to fall into the hands of the plundering Yankees. The soldier who had fought bravely for his country, although he could leave his children no other fortune, would leave them much in the heritance of honor, while the wealth gathered and heaped up in the spirit of Shylock, in the midst of a bleeding country, would go down with a branding and a curse.

Since the President had last passed through Wilmington he had traversed far and visited many portions of the country and in some he had found devastation marking the track of the vandal foe. Blackened chimneys alone remained to mark the spot where happy homes once stood and smouldering ashes replaced the roofs that had sheltered the widow and the orphan. Wherever the invader had passed the last spark of Union feeling had been extinguished and the people of the districts which the Yankees had supposed subjugated were the warmest and most devoted friends of the Confederacy.

He had visited the army of the West, had gone over the bloody battle field of Chickamauga, and a survey of the ground had heightened his admiration for that valor and devotion, which, with inferior numbers, had overcome difficulties so formidable, and after two days' fighting had achieved a glorious victory, the routed foe only finding shelter under the cover of night.

He had visited Charleston, where the thunder of the enemy's guns is heard day and night hurling their fiercest fire against Sumter, and still the grand old fortress stands grim, dark and silent, bidding defiance to the utmost efforts of the foe. He had visited the other points about Charleston, and had found the spirit of the people and of the troops alike resolute and determined. The Yankees were anxious to crush what they called the nest of the rebellion. So believed that it would stand in spite of their utmost efforts for its capture. He had his best prayers for its safety. God bless the noble old city!

The President said that in North Carolina, as elsewhere, the contact of the Yankees had thoroughly extinguished every spark of Union feeling wherever they had come. The Eastern portion of the state which had suffered most from the enemy was perhaps the most loyal and devoted portion of the whole State, and North Carolina as a State had not been behind any other in the number of troops she had given to the armies of the Confederacy. In every field, from Great Bethel, the first, to Chickamauga, the last, the blood of North Carolinians had been shed and their valor illustrated, and if she had fewer trumpeters than some others to sound her fame, the list of killed and wounded from every battle field attested her devotion and bore witness to her sacrifices. North Carolina might well be proud of her soldiers in the armies of the Confederacy.

We are all engaged in the same cause. We must all make sacrifices. We must use forbearance with each other.—We are all liable to err. Your Generals may commit mistakes; your President may commit mistakes; you yourselves may commit mistakes. This is human and for this proper allowance must be made. We must cultivate harmony, unanimity, concert of action. We must said the President, beware of croakers—be sure of the man who would instil the poison of division and disaffection because this section or that section had not got its full share of the spoils and the plunder, the honors and the emoluments of office. Did we go into this war for offices or for plunder? did we expect to make money by it? If so then he and others, who, like him, had lost all—had seen the product of years swept away, had been woefully mistaken. But we had not gone into this war from any such ignoble motives, and no such narrow considerations ought to control appointments. Merit and merit alone should be the criterion. And merit had been found, and North Carolinians had received and now held a full proportion of the high positions in the army. He here alluded to General BRAGG, a native son of North Carolina.

If, there were those who yielded to despondency, who despaired of the Republic, who were willing to submit to degredation, they were not to be found in the ranks of the army, where all was confidence and determination. Those who complained most were those who had made the fewest sacrifices—not the soldiers who had made the most.

In the changing fortunes of war, we may for a time be driven back, but with a resolute purpose and united effort we would regain all that we had lost, and accomplish all that we had proposed. Freed from the shackles imposed upon us by our unnatural association with a people who had proved themselves to be ten times worse than even he had supposed them to be, the Confederate States would spring forward in a career of happiness and prosperity surpassing the dreams of the most sanguine.

The President again returned the thanks for his kind and enthusiastic reception, and withdrew.

A loud call was made upon Major-General WHITING, who returned thanks for the evidence of regard, but remarked that he could not presume to address the audience after the able and eloquent speech of his Commander-in-chief, President DAVIS. He could only pledge himself to do all in his power for the defence of Wilmington.

The President is evidently in better health than he has been for a long time. His voice was full, round and sonorous—its slightest accents being distinctly audible at the utmost verge of the very large crowd assembled. Of course our report made from memory without any opportunity even of taking notes, is necessarily imperfect. We believe, however, that it pretty correctly represents the spirit of the remarks made, though not, perhaps, in the precise language, nor in the regular sequence in which they were delivered.

By nine o'clock the street was cleared and the President left to rest and recruit himself. This morning he accompanied General WHITING down the river to examine the various works put up for its defence.

Daily Journal, 26th.

The Movements of the President.

As stated yesterday, President DAVIS, accompanied by Gen. WHITING, Gen. ROBERT LEE and others, went down the river on board the steamer Virginia, and viewed the works erected for the defense of the harbor, landing at Fort Anderson, Fort Branch, Fort Caswell and Fort Fisher. At Fort Caswell and Fort Fisher salutes were fired and the President made brief but stirring addresses. He examined Fort Caswell and its outworks, also Fort Fisher with its outworks, spending a longer time at this latter work than at any other point. We understand that he expressed himself much gratified by the appearance of the works and their indications of strength and efficiency. The party returned a little after dark highly gratified with their trip.

We regret that the necessary absence of our Associate rendered it impossible for us to leave our office yesterday, and thus deprived us of the pleasure of going down the river on the occasion of the President's visit to the fortifications, all of which we learn that he visited with the exception of those now in progress on Bald Head.

Mr. DAVIS and suite left this morning for Richmond, pleased, we trust, with his brief stay in Wilmington, and certainly leaving a pleasing impression behind him.

The Offensive.

Will they, will they, we believe that LINCOLN's generals have orders to resume the offensive both in Virginia and in the West. The LINCOLN papers say that General GRANT was ready, and had either concentrated or will soon have concentrated over one hundred thousand men for an advance in the direction from which ROSECRANZ was hurled back by the defeat at Chickamauga. His first object will unquestionably be the dislodgment of BRAGG's forces from the positions they hold on Missionary Ridge, and especially Lookout Mountain, and in this we are not without fears that he may be successful, but not without hard fighting.—MEADE will be forced forward to an encounter with LEE, hardly, we think, with the hope of realizing the Yankee boast of being able to eat their Christmas dinner in Richmond, but chiefly with the view of preventing reinforcements being sent to the army of Tennessee. Evidently MEADE dreads the encounter with LEE. The fate of McDOWELL, McCLELLAN, POPE, BURNSIDE, and all the other Yankee Generals who have essayed the "on to Richmond," looms up darkly before him.

Within three weeks or a month the armies on both sides will be delivered up to the control of General Mud, and no active operations of any decisive character will then be possible for the season, at least in the interior. This will release forces on both sides for operations on the seaboard, where the winter campaign, if there is to be a winter campaign, will most probably be carried on, so that we may look for renewed activity in the vicinity of Charleston and probably in Eastern North Carolina, where we trust efficient means will be provided to check and punish the marauding expeditions of the plundering Yankees under the coarse and brutal BUTLER. We entertain no serious apprehensions of any expedition being undertaken against Wilmington, under BUTLER's direction. Efficient as he may be in carrying on a campaign against the defenseless inhabitants of a city already subjected to the arms of the invaders, it is hardly probable that he will be entrusted with the command of any expedition of the magnitude and importance that would be deemed necessary for an attack upon this point, nor need we fear that, even if he should be so entrusted, General WHITING with even an inferior force would find means to foil the bulking Ursa Major of Yankeedom. Still we cannot help sympathizing sincerely with the people of the Eastern part of the State, who are unfortunately within the lines soon to be under the command of "the beast."

A gentleman recently from that section takes consolation in the reflection that BUTLER will have a position not at all to his taste, since former Yankee commanders have stolen so assiduously that BUTLER will find little or nothing to steal—not enough to make it even amusing to a man who has revelled in the plunder wrung from the people of the once great and wealthy "Crescent City."

The Election.

The returns come in very slow and scattering.

The vote in New Hanover county, with two precincts to hear from, stands—Strange, 341; Meares, 108; Fuller, 60. The army vote so far as received stands, Strange, 83; Meares, 46; Fuller, 49. This makes the aggregate vote so far to stand 424 for Strange, 152 for Meares and 109 for Fuller.

The vote in Fayetteville stood 382 for Fuller, 65 for Strange, and 8 for Meares. The vote in the precincts heard from outside of Fayetteville sums up: Fuller 104; Strange 28; Meares 3.

There appears to have been so little interest taken in the election that no one takes the trouble to forward the returns, and the army and precinct vote is so mixed up that it is difficult to get at the truth. We will probably know the result in all the Districts by Monday.

Daily Journal, 6th.

The Election.

We have few additional returns in addition to those published yesterday. We learn that FULLER's majority in Robeson county is over four hundred. As no doubt Richmond will also go largely for FULLER, we presume no doubt can exist of his election. It is proper to remark, that in this district, so far as we knew, no party issue was made, certainly not by the press, nor by the candidates, and no portion of the press in this district belongs to the faction calling themselves the "Conservatives." It remained for a Raleigh paper, the *Progress*, after the election, to find out any such issue, and to proclaim Mr. FULLER a "Conservative."

The Vote in Sampson.

CLINTON, Nov. 6th, 1863.

Messrs. Fulton & Price—

Gentlemen: The official vote for this county as far as heard from, is for

Devane	375
Faison	210
Leach	177
McRae	70

Westbrook's precinct gave for

Leach	60
Dismal	5
Mingo	22
Army	99
Yours,	[illegible]

THE Richmond and Petersburg papers keep going up! up! and always up!

The Richmond papers are $15 for 6 months; $8 for 3 months: $3 for one month. The Petersburg papers are $12 for 6 months; $8 for 3 months; $3 for one month. Well, we do trust, that we will not be driven again to rise in our prices. It will go very hard with us before we consent to do so, and we only mention these things to show that the North Carolina papers are still the cheapest in the Confederacy.

BUYING SOLDIERS CLOTHING.—We are requested by Gen. Nichols to call attention to an act of Congress making it a penal offende to purchase arms or clothing from the soldiers. The penalty is a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, and imprisonment for one year on conviction. He informs us that several persons have been arrested in this city for violating this act, and that the law will be executed against them; and that in future it will be rigidly enforced. This is a serious matter, and should be borne in mind by the public.—Some persons have doubtless unwittingly offended in the matter, not being aware of the existence of such a law; but its future non-exist of that kind will avail.—Great fraud is committed on the government by this practice. Soldiers draw clothing, sell them to citizens or negroes, present themselves to the quartermaster in rags, draw again and sell again, and so keep up the process indefinitely unless detected. It will thus be seen that a cheat is perpetrated on the government, which has to strain every nerve to procure clothing enough for the actual want of the army. The Law is only a necessary protection against a great abuse.

THE ATTORNEY GENERALSHIP.—The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, says the place of Attorney General, vacated by Judge Watts, was offered to Senator Henry, of Tennessee, who declined it, and it is now at the disposal of Judge Jenkins, of Augusta, Ga. No better selection than the last named gentleman could have been made.

REPORTED LOSS OF YANKEES.—We learn from a Yankee Journal, bearing date October 7th, and published at Portsmouth, Va., that there was a well substantiated rumor in Portsmouth that the steamer containing the 99th New York regiment and two full batteries, which left Fortress Monroe a few days previous, had gone to Davy Jone's locker, off Hatteras in a terrible gale. All aboard are believed to be lost. The 99 h regiment was for a long time stationed at Deep Creek Norfolk county, and stole enough from peaceable citizens in that vicinity, to make death to them terrible indeed, under any circumstances.

TELEGRAPH.

Reports of the Peace Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

RALEIGH, Nov 5th, 1863.

Turner's majority over Arrington in Wake and Orange is fourteen hundred and forty-five. Turner's election is thought to be certain. In the 3d District Leach leads McRae in Johnston county about three hundred, and is but little behind him, including the army vote and Wayne. The result is doubtful. Fuller is thought to be elected over Strange and Meares in the 4th District. Not enough has been received from the other Districts to indicate the result. It is thought here that Christian is elected over Ashe in the 7th District.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.

RALEIGH, Nov. 5th, 1863.

Ramsay leads Lander about seven hundred in the eighth District, with Union, Cleaveland and Catawba counties to hear from. Ramsey is probably elected.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.

RALEIGH N. C., Nov. 6, 1863.

The election returns come in slowly. Turner is certainly elected over Arrington in the 5th District, and Leach leads McRae about six hundred, with Duplin and Sampson to hear from. Leach is thought to be elected. It is represented that Leach has carried Sampson. The result is not known in the 2nd District. Yellowly has carried Lenoir, Greene, Pitt and Wilson. Edgecombe and Halifax are to hear from. The vote will be close. Chatham and Moore are reported as gone for Christian, three to one. Christian is thought to be elected over Ashe. Gilmer is elected in the 6th, without opposition. Nothing from the other districts.

FROM CHARLESTON

CHARLESTON, Nov. 5th 1863.

The fire on Sumter was kept up last night by one Monitor and battery Gregg. No report of casualties this morning. The enemy's firing has very materially slackened. No more movements. The President left at eight o'clock for Florence and Wilmington.

THE FIRING ON SUMTER

CHARLESTON, Nov. 5th, 1863.

There was slow firing to day from two Monitors and the land batteries. Five hundred and eighty-seven shots were fired from sunset on Wednesday to sunset on Thursday,—125 wired. No casualties up to seven o'clock this evening. Another ironclad, supposed to be the Atlanta, came in from sea and joined the fleet inside. The Ironsides is still quiet. Three Monitors were observed taking in ammunition to-day. A prisoner says that the Ironsides cannot go North nor take part in the bombardment. He says that the iron plates on the Ironsides were all gored by the torpedoe, and that they have ever since been kept busily at the pump.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON Nov. 6th, 1863.

The enemy was quiet last night. Not a gun was fired.—Firing was renewed this morning at intervals of a shell to three quarters of an hour. Another Monitor came up. General Beauregard visited Fort Sumter this morning.

FROM CHARLESTON

CHARLESTON Nov. 6 1863.

The fire from the enemy has been from two Monitors, and battery Gregg to day, at the rate of about every fifteen minutes. The fire of Gregg has been principally directed on the Northwest angle, and that of the Monitors against the Eastern. The falling debris now serves to afford strengthening to the ruins. The number of shots fired from sunset on Thursday to sunset on Friday, were four hundred. One hundred missed. The casualties to-day have been two killed ten slightly, and two severely wounded, all of the 27th Georgia; names not ascertained.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 7th, 1863.

Firing last night slow but steady. One Monitor and a mortar battery engaged this morning. No further casualties to report.

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 5, 1863.

European dates to the 21st ult., have been received. The Sultan of Turkey has proposed by telegraph to purchase the Laird rebel rams at £3,000,000 each. Laird's workmen are again employed finishing and fitting out one of the rams.

Political speeches by the leading men are daily made in various parts of England. Earl DeGray spoke in defence of the Government policy of non-neutrality on the American affairs. Beresford Hope spoke for the South. Mr. Collier, Solicitor General signified for neutrality and the preservation of the neutral rights from wrong on both or either side.

The question of finance in the New Mexican Empire has produced a correspondence between Napoleon and Maximilian. France will make all her military arrangements but will not guarantee the Mexican loan.

The city of Kagosima Japan has been completely destroyed by the English fleet.

Dates from Mexico, to the 2 ult. state that a conspiracy has been discovered against the Imperial Government, and a large number of persons have been imprisoned, shot and exiled. No movements of the French troops are mentioned.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

GORDONSVILLE, Nov. 6th, 1863.

Five Yankee privates and one Sergeant were brought here to-day, captured at Warrenton on yesterday whilst foraging. They report considerable activity among their army, but say there is no indication of going into winter quarters.

FROM VIRGINIA.

DUBLIN, Nov. 6th, 1863.

The enemy's forces have retreated to Greenville, our forces pursuing. At last advices they had crossed the Holston, a small force of the enemy remaining at Rogersville. The Yankees, estimated at seven thousand, are marching on Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, under Averell.

FROM TENNESSEE.

ATLANTA, Nov. 5 th 1863.

No change in the front.

A special dispatch to the Register from Sweet Water, Tenn., Nov. 5th says that Gen. Vaughn has returned from Blount county and reports Sanders at Maryville with 4 000 Yankee Cavalry. The pontoon bridge has been removed from London to Holston River, at Knoxville. Burnside's forces are estimated at 23,000 Gen. Stevenson has collected a large quantity of hogs, beeves and wheat.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA, Nov. 6, 1863.

The General Assembly convened here to-day. In the Senate, on the sixth ballot, Gen. A. K. Wright was elected president; on the first ballot Capt. L. H. Kennuts, of Baldwin, was elected clerk. In House.—On the first ballot Thos. Hardeman was elected speaker; for clerk I. Carrington was re-elected unanimously.

MILITARY TERMS—THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GRAPE, CANISTER, SHRAPNEL AND SHELL.—Grape consists of nine shots arranged in three layers, which vary in size according to the calibre of the gun; they are held together by two plates of about one fourteenth of an inch less diameter than the calibre of the gun, two rings, a bolt and a nut. The canvas bag arrangement is too old for this war; it is not so simple or durable, and has not been used for years. Canister for a gun contains twenty seven small cast iron balls, arranged in four layers, the top of six, the remainder of seven each; for a howitzer it contains forty-eight small iron balls, in four layers of twelve each; for the same calibre you will see that the balls for canister are in a tin cylinder, closed at the bottom by a thick cast iron plate or a wooden sabot, and at the top a sheet-iron plate, with a handle attached; the interstices between the balls are closely packed with sawdust, to prevent crowding when the piece is fired. Shrapnel consists of a very thin shell, which is filled with musket balls; the interstices are then filled by pouring in melted sulphur, when a hole is bored through the sulphur and bullets to receive the bursting charge.

Now to explain the difference between "shrapnell" of "spherical case" and a "shell": The destructive force of a sharpnel is what it receives from the charge in the gun, the powder in the shrapnel being only to break the envelope and spread the balls, they still moving forward by force of the impulse they received from the charge in the gun. A shell is made very much thicker than the envelope of a shrappel, and is nearly filled with powder, and will do great execution if it explodes on the ground, it having destructive qualities in itself, aside from the discharge of the gun. A shrapnel shell has only half the charge of powder that a shell proper has; thus a 24 pounder shrapnel contains one hundred and seventy five musket balls and six ounces of powder. A 24 pounder shell has twelve ounces of powder. A 6 pound r shrapnel has thirty-nine musket balls and twenty-five ounces of powder.

A GENERAL ADVANCE ON ALL SIDES THREATENED.—According to the last Federal papers received there is to be a general advance of Federals on all sides. Thomas is to advance against Bragg. Grant or somebody else is to advance against Johnson. Meade is to advance on Lee. The commander at Charleston is to do "big things" in that section. And Banks is to take Texas. Never, according to the veracious Federal organs, was the prospect of crushing the rebellion so bright. We are to be pressed up into a small space and annihilated before the mud comes on—that is before the first of December.

SHOT.—A recruit was shot through his neck in Boston last Thursday, while in the act of deserting. The wound will prove fatal.

The Southern Cross.

[This piece of poetry was printed in the Baltimore Republican, and caused the suppression of that paper and the arrest and exile of its editor.]

Oh! say, can you see, through the gloom and the storm,
More bright for the darkness, that pure constellation?
Like the symbol of love and redemption its form,
As it points to the haven of hope and the nation!
How radiant each star, as the beacon afar,
Giving promise of peace, or assurance of war!
'Tis the Cross of the South! which shall ever remain
To fight us to freedom and glory again!

How peaceful and blest was America's soil,
'Till betrayed by the guile of the Puritan demon,
Which lurks under virtue, and springs from its coil,
To fasten its fangs in the life blood of freemen.
Then boldly appeal to each heart that can feel,
And crush the foul viper 'neath Liberty's heel,
And the Cross of the South shall in triumph remain,
To fight us to freedom and glory again!

'Tis the emblem of Peace, 'tis the day star of Hope,
Like the sacred "Labarum" that guided the Roman,
From the shores of the Gulf to the Delaware's slope;
'Tis the trust of the free and the terror of foemen.
Fling its folds to the air, whilst we boldly declare,
The rights we demand, or the deeds that we dare!
While the "Cross of the South" shall in triumph remain
To fight us to freedom and glory again!

And if peace should be hopeless and justice denied,
And war's bloody vulture should flap its black pinions,
Then gladly "to arms!" while we hail in our pride,
Defiance to tyrants, and death to their minions!
With our front in the field, swearing never to yield,
Or return, like the Spartan, in death on our shield!
And the "Cross of the South" shall triumphantly wave
As the flag of the free or the pall of the brave!

Gen. Jeff. Thompson.

The New York Herald publishes a correspondence from Beast Butler and George D. Prentice, which may be briefly summed up as follows:

Beast Butler acknowledges the receipt of a note from Gen. Thompson—thanks him for courtesies extended to Capt. Thornton, while a prisoner in his (T.'s) hands, and says: "Although an outlaw by the proclamation of those whom you serve for acts which no one knows more surely than yourself, were unruly reported and unjustly construed, I will endeavor to have your imprisonment lightened or commuted if possible."

Butler then addresses a letter to the Yankee Secretary of War in behalf of Gen. Thompson, in which he says:

"It not inconsistent with the public service I most earnestly ask that General Thompson may be released upon his parole. While I can testify to the uniform urbanity and courtesy with which all the operations of General Thompson were conducted, I am most decidedly of opinion that the kindness which he showed to Captain Thornton alone should entitle him to every possible consideration. That kindness was not alone given to the officers, but the wounded men spoke of his treatment with the utmost gratitude.

"I found him a troublesome enemy enough, but his humanity, which was in contrast with the conduct of General Taylor, leads me to ask this favor for him at the hands of the government."

The letter from Prentice is addressed to Gen. Schofield, in which he asks permission to send "Jeff" a demijohn of whiskey, which request was refused, on the ground that none but invalids needed liquors.

The last letter is from Gen. Thompson, addressed to his sister, in which he says:

I am to be offered my parole, in consideration of the courtesy and kindness which I have universally shown to all my enemies, and I may accept it—not that I care about the "restricted liberty" that it will give, but it will show to my friends and enemies (I mean personal) that the stories that have been told about me are false, and that I have always conducted myself, especially to those who were so unfortunate as to be taken prisoners, and more especially so when wounded, as a soldier and a gentleman. I can assure you, dear sister, that when the truth shall be told, you shall never hear anything of me of which you need be ashamed, although you will probably be often mortified by reports, anecdotes and stories that may be told upon me. I have hung and shot my own men for disobeying me, and I will do it again; but the citizens where I have commanded have never been troubled by my troops or by my orders, and many Union men were, and are in my district, who can testify to this fact. You would be very proud to see some letters that I have received from prominent Union men and Federal generals since I have been a prisoner. I am writing thus for fear I may not have time to write again before I leave, as, should the parole arrive and I accept it, I will immediately start to Richmond or to Canada.

You will hear through the newspapers whether I go to Canada or the Confederacy; for I would be fearful to accept the parole for the United States, as I would quarrel with half the men I met.

Farewell, dear sister; I may not have time to write again before I may again be on the war path, and then my life is always in danger.

IRELAND.—The Gazette de France, under date of the 16th ult., says:

A piece of news has just arrived from England, which does not surprise us, and which we should not be sorry to see confirmed. It is published by the International, a French journal appearing in London, and it is to the effect that a vast conspiracy is now openly organizing in Ireland—against the English domination, of of course. The conspirators, who call themselves "Fenians" (!) and "Sons of St. Patrick," are said to be eighty thousand in number, all armed and only awaiting an opportunity to strike off the Saxon yoke and proclaim the independence of Ireland. If the English Government were engaged in a war with France, which is not probable, or with the United States, which is less probable, they would at once raise the standard of their country, and would be aided by their countrymen who have emigrated to America. The Irish would like to have France on their side, but they would have resolved to do without her. The people in all the counties long for the day of deliverance, and do not make any secret of their hopes. We indulge no illusions as to the importance of the news. Ireland has for centuries groaned under English tyranny, and it is not astonishing that she should always long for freedom; but that happy day is not so near, perhaps, as we could wish. When it comes we shall hail it with joy.

Arrival from Camp Chase.

We have had a call from three Confederate soldiers who we congratulate on having made their escape from Camp Chase, where they were held as prisoners. Their names are Sergeant L. Potts and Private G. Compton of Forest's cavalry, and Sergeant Ross company H, of a Texas regiment, under Gen. Hood.

The prison enclosure at Camp Chase is about three hundred yards long and seventy-five yards wide. There are about seventy-five shanties for the accomodation of the prisoners.

In company with nine others, the three soldiers whose names we have given, escaped on the morning of the 20th of September, by excavating a place of exit under the wall. They then scattered. The three made their way to the Ohio, which they crossed at Portsmouth. They then traversed Kentucky to Pound's Gap, where they entered Virginia. They traveled with great caution until on safe ground—in consequence of which, they were two weeks without meat or bread.

These soldiers say that the Yankees assail our prisoners at Camp Chase with constant importunities and bribes, to turn traitor, and take the oath to Lincoln.

The number of prisoners there at this time is about twenty-five hundred.—*Rich. Sentinel.*

AN ANCIENT IRON CLAD.—We examined a few days ago, in the office of Attorney-General Galbraith, a very interesting historical relic, being a portion of the armor of the Spanish Knights who first invaded and explored the wilds of this Western continent. The armor was found in the neighborhood of Monticello, in Jefferson County in this State. The portions preserved are the helmet, the vizor and gorget and coverings for the arms. We understand that the rest of the armor was found, but has been inadvertently lost or destroyed.—This armor is of the most solid and substantial character, that for the head alone weighing fifteen or twenty pounds, and being impenetrable to musket or rifle balls. It is probable that the armor belonged to one of the expeditions of Pamphilo de Narvaez, which was lost in the Country, or to one of the army of De Soto, and is about three hundred and fifty years old, perhaps much older. There is a romantic interest attached to these relics of the early conquerors of the New World. These iron trappings probably encased the form of one who sought gold and glory and found a grave in the vast wilderness of America; or perhaps some old Knight who invested the remainder of a sad and unhappy life in the search for the "Fountain of Youth," but whom death surprised ere his limbs had been bathed in its rejuvenating waters. Be this as it may, he was no "carpet knight" for the frame that could bear this iron encasement must have known the discipline of arms and been strengthened in the battle and the breeze. The armor is of complete workmanship, strong rather than fine, and must have been as complete a covering for the human form as the armor of the ocean monsters that bid defiance to the rifle cannon shot of the present day. Probably, in future times, the iron clads of our own day will be regarded as the curiosities of a past age, the utility of which will hardly be perceptible to our descendents.—*Tallahassee Floridian and Journal.*

The Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hoge's Address before the Synod.

The Fincastle (Va.) Express of Friday last, furnishes the following outlines of the Rev. M. D. Hodge's address before the Synod of Virginia, which was held a few days at Salem:

We had the pleasure of attending the Session of this Body, at Salem last week, and whilst we met many learned Doctors and heard various discourses, there was nothing which excited so general interest and attention as the simple narration by Rev. M. D. Hoge, of the *res gestas* in his late mission to Europe. In a plain narrative, unadorned by anything of the thrilling eloquence with which he is accredited by general repute, he entertained the crowded audience with the incidents of his voyage and subsequent business and social intercourse with various associations and men of distinction in London and other places, for two hours, on Friday morning. He stated briefly, the purposes of his mission and his cordial reception and liberal treatment at Nassau. How that on his arrival in London he was invited to appear before the Board of Publication (presided over by Lord Shaftesbury) who after listening with profound interest to his statement of our condition on this side of the water—refused to sell him any books, announcing their determination to make him a magnificent donation of books suitable to the wants of our soldiers (mostly Bibles) This gift it was subsequently proposed, at the instance of some few Quaker Abolitionists, members of the Board, to clog with certain conditions of distributions to the slaves.

This donation, as qualified, Dr. H. very promptly rejected—assuring them that we were better qualified to provide for the spiritual wants of our slaves, and at the same time, fully as much disposed to do so as they could be—that the best way for them to contribute to the spiritual wants of our slaves was to put the Bibles into the hands of the masters. That all slaves in this country who could use and desired to have a copy of the Scriptures could always obtain it. The result was that the gift was made absolute and unconditional. Besides the various contributions placed at his disposal he purchased to the amount of funds on hand,—amounting in the aggregate, to a larger supply than we have ever been in possession of. In response to enquiries as to how the Christians of England regarded the religious attitude of our enemy, Dr. H. asserts that it is universally looked upon as the greatest phenomenon of the times that professed christians of the North can adopt a course of conduct so at variance with the teachings of their creed. That whilst there are no *pro*-slavery men in England, yet, during a stay of ten months he had met but one single individual who did not avow decided sympathy with the cause of the South against the North, in our tremendous struggle for existence.

We are grateful to learn from Doctor H. that, contrary to the assertions of Yankee papers and correspondents—Spurgeon, the distinguished Baptist revivalist, is certainly now decided and severe in his condemnation of the Yankee government.

And likewise, that the eminent historian, Thomas Carlisle, is friendly to our cause; and that the old joker laughed immoderately at the mention of the mob in New York hanging the negroes to the lamp posts. Two significant facts brought out by Dr. H.'s observations—that there is still, even in well informed circles of England and Scotland, a surprising degree of ignorance as to the conditions of the slaves in this country; and that the overthrow of our government has rendered them immoderately attached to their own establishment, and hence opposed to any war measures that may have the most distant bearing upon its permanency.

Causes of Delay at Charleston—The Disagreement between Gillmore and Dahlgren.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing the 26th, says:

It is high time that the philadelphic platitudes about the concord betweed Dahlgren and Gillmore were ended. The interests of the country demand that the actual relations between the respective commanders of the army and navy before Charleston be known, with the causes that underlie them.

At the root: the Rodman 15 inch army gun was cut off by Dahlgren; its shape was modified, it was transformed, but not reformed, so as to harmonize with his theories of gun-making and the projection of large shot and shell. This razeed gun was the engine given to the navy to reduce the works which cover Charleston, and to capture that city. Experiment demonstrated, what science should have anticipated, that *it would not burn powder enough to throw a projectile at long range and high velocity.* It was so short that the powder was blown out of the muzzle unconsumed. To secure complete ignition of the charge, and insure long rauge and high velocity, it would have been necessary to use rifle powder, and rifle powder would have burst the piece. This radical and incurable defect in the ordnance given to the navy to batter down the defences of Charleston and take that city, lies at the bottom of what of failure has thus far characterized the siege, and of all the delays which have drawn it out to the breaking of the popular patience.

To pass over all other history of the change of naval commanders before Charleston, the assignment of Dahlgren to work his own guns against the city and its defenses was a policy of necessity as well as of justice. He went down and took command, and then struck hands with Gillmore on the bargain that the army should take Morris island, reduce Fort Wagner and the works on Cumming's Point, and from that position knock Sumter to pieces with Parrott guns or silence its fire; and, this being done, that the navy should anchor its iron-clads off the wharves of Charleston.

Gillmore has performed his part of the bargain. Dahlgren has not performed his. Why? the country asks. For two reasons: 1. For want of range in the navy guns. 2. From a "misunderstanding" between him and Gillmore.

This misunderstanding is of such huge proportions as to involve the two services. It was stimulated resentfully by the midnight boat attack of Dahlgren upon Sumter, which was regarded by the army as a surreptitious and unfair attempt on the part of the navy to snatch the honor of taking possession of a fortress which the former had reduced. For, in pursuance of the original agreement between Dahlgren and Gillmore, the latter was actively preparing transportation for two small picked regiments, numbering together five hundred men, with whom he intended to take Sumter by escalade. This "misunderstanding" was quite fully developed by a recent correspondence between Dahlgren and Gillmore, of which we have minute information in a letter received yesterday from Hilton Head.

Dahlgren first writes to Gillmore requesting him to 'subdue the fire" of Sumter, as he intended soon to remove the obstructions between that work and Moultrie, adding that if that fire could be "subdued" he might be saved the necessity of engaging Sumter with his iron clads, all whose powers would be required against the interior defences of Charleston.

To which Gillmore made reply, in substance, that he had supposed that Sumter was a helpless and harmless ruins, so far as its ability to resist men-of-war was concerned. It was true that one gun, a 32, was yet mounted in a casemate and pointed up the harbor toward the city. But this gun did not fire in the direction of the obstructions which Dahlgren proposed to remove. The fact that Sumter was powerless against the navy was demonstrated with recent heavy naval cannonades upon Moultrie, in which Dahlgren's ships lay for several hours within short range of Sumter, and failed to elicit a shot from that work. He, Gillmore, therefore, was constrained to believe that the fire he was requested to "subdue" was infantry fire.

This he thought was imposing a new condition on the army, and one which, although he was willing to make great sacrifices, and shed blood generously to accomplish the object of the joint expedition, he would not feel justified in undertaking. It is possible, continued Gillmore, in substance, that though one attack on Sumter has failed, the army might get possession of the ruins, but could not hold them without a great sacrifice of life, because the enemy command the fort with numerous batteries planted on three-quarters of a circle surrounding it. I am willing, continued Gillmore, to open fire on the work again from my batteries at any hour you may desire—even to-morrow morning. And I am further willing (as there appears to be a difficulty at which you still hesitate) to undertake myself, with my army, and the means at my command, to remove the obstructions.

To which Dahlgren responded thus in substance:—"He did not propose to impose new conditions on the army, but he had always understood that the army was to reduce Sumter, before the navy could be expected to enter the harbor. The fire of Sumter, whether from cannon or small arms, would be very annoying during the operation of removing the obstructions. And he was surprised that Gillmore looked upon the possession of Sumter as of no importance, for he had recently proposed to storm it himself. He did not see the necessity either of Gilmore's writing a four-page letter in reply to his simple request to subdue the fire of the Fort—and particularly, he did not see why he should have offered to remove the obstructions across the channel, thus taking on himself duty that properly belonged to the navy to perform. He thought that Gillmore would have deemed it very strange had he (Dahlgren) offered, while they were reducing Fort Wagner, to have gone ashore and constructed the approaches. The reply is said to conclude with a recognition of Gillmore's hearty willingness to co-operate, expressed in his offer to open fire from his batteries at any time—but adds, that inasmuch as it will take several weeks to repair the iron clads, it is out of his power at present to state at what moment such co-operation will be necessary.

The date of Dahlgren's letter is the 26th.

Escape From Fort M'Henry.

Wilmer S. Purnell and W. R. T. Pitts of Worcester county, Maryland, members of company K, First Virginia Cavalry, escaped from Frot McHenry, and arrived in Richmond on Saturday last. These gentleman left A. Wilson, of Georgetown, Capt. Sherer, of Winchester, N. C. Hobbs, of Howard county, Md., J. H. Mannidese of Harford county, Md., and about two hundred other prisoners in the Fort prison. Mr. Pitts was captured at Gettysburg. Mr. Purnell was captured 1st June while on a scout.